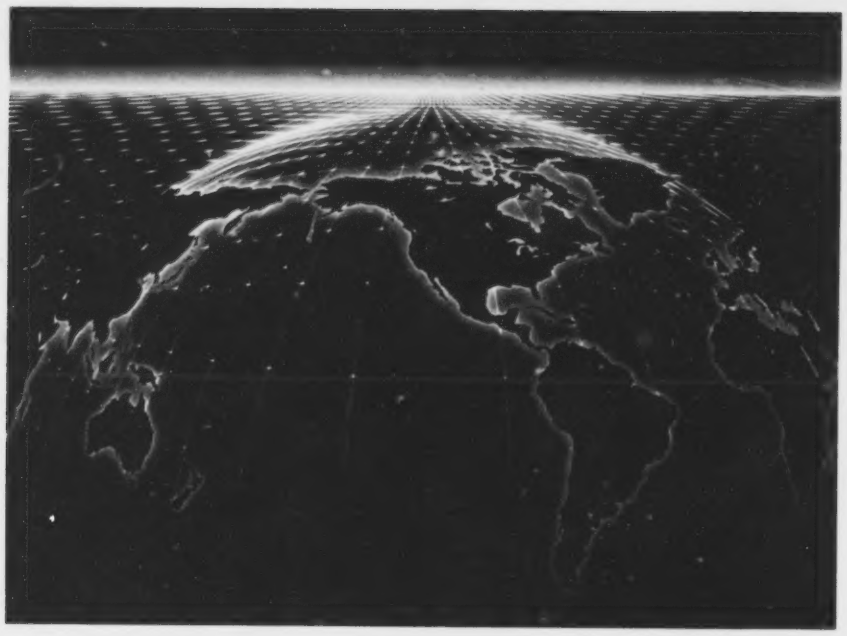
In 8/2/982-89



UNITED STATES CUSTOMS SERVICE
INTERNATIONAL ACCOMPLISHMENTS 1982 - 1989

T 17.2:

MESSAGE FROM THE COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS

The title of this booklet, "International Accomplishments of the U.S. Customs Service 1982-1989," may sound like a compilation of completed activities—a summary of the past. The legacy we are building for U.S. Customs, however, will be measured not only by what has been done in the past, but certainly by what has yet to be fully realized.

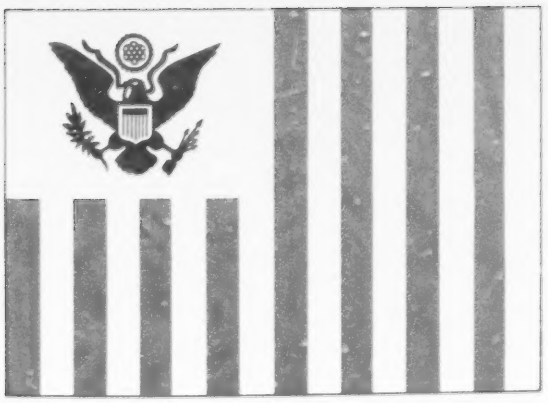
We are setting the stage, rewriting the script, and educating the players. The role we have undertaken involves bringing an out of touch Eliza Doolittle into the contemporary world of today's evolution in trade. Domestically, U.S. Customs is committed to complete automation of all its commercial transactions. We are dedicated to playing a leading role in the automation of international trade procedures as well. We have worked with the international trade community and our foreign counterparts to adopt the kinds of procedural uniformity that is needed in order to automate. We have moved from antiquated valuation laws and adopted an international standard. We have advanced from a provincial tariff schedule to a harmonized international standard. We have introduced the first international Customs message, which is presently on trial runs.

The change to a new role for customs as trade facilitator through automation requires creativity and innovation. Becoming a catalyst for change means overcoming traditional concepts created years ago by geographical and communication restraints. Today, U.S. importers, brokers, and other government agencies are recognizing U.S. Customs leadership in introducing automated procedures into the international trade community.

My vision of international trade tells me that in the year two thousand, computers and electronic data exchange will be commonplace between countries. The international trading community and customs organizations worldwide need to work together to define international systems that can accommodate the explosion in trade on our horizon. My challenge to you is to become a part of the changing process now—for it will surely happen with or without you in place on the world stage.

▲ WILLIAM VON RAAB

William von Raab



MESSAGE FROM THE ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER

▲ U.S. CUSTOMS OFFICE OF INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

As the reader of this booklet – "I quickly discover, the international activities of the United States Customs Service touch upon many of the problems of vital concern to our nation today. This, of course, is not surprising since the Customs mission is essentially an international activity. This mission includes the often competing goals of revenue collection, implementation of trade policies, and the enforcement of a variety of criminal and civil laws.

I am convinced that over the past several years, we at U.S. Customs have made great strides forward in meeting all of these goals. However, I will let the pages of this publication provide evidence of this. The point which I want to make in this brief message is that the United States Customs Service is determined to utilize all the human, financial and technical resources available to it in making its contribution to the two crucial battles being waged by our nation against the international traffic in illegal drugs and international terrorism.

The extent of our recent cooperative efforts around the world demonstrates the commitment of U.S. Customs to this dual battle against drugs and terrorism. We, in cooperation with the United States Department of State, have participated in an overall international drug strategy by working to increase the effectiveness of foreign narcotics control personnel through training and assistance programs. We have further pursued this goal by other means such as international conferences, bilateral customs agreements, and by working with international organizations.

The United States Customs Service also plays an important role in our government's counter terrorism effort by assisting in the administration of the State Department Counter Terrorism Programs, designed to improve the ability of other governments to prevent or counter terrorist attacks on U.S. citizens and facilities.

We know that these programs aimed against drug trafficking and terrorism result in successful drug interdiction efforts and declines in terrorist activity because of the feedback we get from those in other countries, whom we have assisted, and from other U.S. agencies. As U.S. Customs continues to improve its skill in combatting narcotics smuggling and terrorism, we will share these new techniques with customs and law enforcement agencies in other nations willing to join us in the battle against these two evils.

▲ JAMES W. SHAVER

J W Shaver

TABLE OF CONTENTS

SECTION I

U.S. CUSTOMS SERVICE
COOPERATIVE INTERNATIONAL ACTIVITIES 1

Bilateral Customs Agreements and Meetings 2
International Organizations/Customs Cooperation Council 4
International Conferences 6

SECTION II

U.S. CUSTOMS SERVICE FOREIGN OFFICES 9

Attache/Representative Offices 10
Inspectional Positions Abroad 15
Advisory Assistance Programs 15

SECTION III

U.S. CUSTOMS SERVICE
INITIATIVES IN INTERNATIONAL TRADE 17

Automation and the International Trade Community 18
Implementor of U.S. Trade Policy 19

SECTION IV

INTERNATIONAL PROGRAMS SPONSORED BY
THE U.S. CUSTOMS SERVICE 21

International Training and Assistance Programs 22
Special Enforcement Operations 24
Country Project List 27
Regional Training and Cooperative Assistance Programs 52

UNITED STATES CUSTOMS SERVICE

COOPERATIVE INTERNATIONAL ACTIVITIES

MUTUAL CUSTOMS COOPERATION (BILATERAL) AGREEMENTS

▲ Agreements between the U.S. Customs Service and foreign Customs Services provide for a broad range of mutual assistance and cooperation in order to enforce Customs laws more effectively. These include the exchange of information and the enforcement of prohibitions, restrictions or controls. The existence of formal agreements provides the legal basis for sharing information in all areas of enforcement (i.e. commercial fraud, money laundering, narcotics trafficking and high technology diversion. These agreements are patterned after a Model Bilateral Convention adopted by the Customs Cooperation Council (CCC) in 1967. In the last five years Customs has finalized agreements with Canada, Korea, Cyprus, Sweden and Finland.

▲ IN-FORCE:

[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible] (U.K.)	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]

SIGNED BUT NOT IN-FORCE:

[illegible]	[illegible]

▲ INITIALED:

[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]

▲ AUTHORITY GRANTED TO NEGOTIATE:

[illegible]	
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]

▲ AUTHORITY REQUESTED TO NEGOTIATE:

[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]

BILATERAL MEETINGS

▲ U.S. Customs holds regular meetings with those countries with which it has, or is negotiating for, bilateral agreements. Plans for implementation of the agreements are coordinated at these meetings.

U.S./CANADA CUSTOMS

Washington, DC 1982
Ottawa, Canada 1982
Mackinac Island, Michigan 1983
Quebec City, Canada 1984
Boston, MA 1985
Vancouver, Canada 1986
Tampa, Florida 1987
Halifax, Canada 1988

U.S./MEXICO CUSTOMS

San Diego, CA 1982
San Francisco, CA 1984
Merida, Mexico 1986

U.S./JAPAN CUSTOMS

(meetings based on Memorandum of Understanding)
Tokyo, Japan 1982
Washington, DC 1982
Tokyo, Japan 1983
Washington, DC 1984
Tokyo, Japan 1986

U.S./KOREA CUSTOMS

Washington, DC 1983
Seoul, Korea 1985
Washington, DC 1986
Seoul, Korea 1988

U.S./EC CUSTOMS UNION

Washington, DC 1983
Brussels, Belgium 1983
Brussels, Belgium 1984
Washington, DC 1984
Brussels, Belgium 1985
Washington, DC 1985
Washington, DC 1986
Brussels, Belgium 1988

U.S./FRANCE CUSTOMS

Paris, France 1987

U.S./SWEDEN CUSTOMS

Stockholm, Sweden 1986
Washington, DC 1987

U.S./FINLAND CUSTOMS

Helsinki, Finland 1987
Washington, DC 1988

U.S./CYPRUS CUSTOMS

Nicosia, Cyprus 1988

U.S./BELGIUM CUSTOMS

Brussels, Belgium 1988

U.S./GREECE CUSTOMS

Athens, Greece 1988

U.S./NORWAY CUSTOMS

Oslo, Norway 1988
Miami, Florida 1988

U.S./DENMARK CUSTOMS

Copenhagen, Denmark 1988

U.S./ARGENTINA CUSTOMS

Buenos Aires, Argentina 1988

U.S./HUNGARY CUSTOMS

Budapest, Hungary 1988

U.S./UNITED KINGDOM CUSTOMS

London, England 1989

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

▲ CUSTOMS COOPERATION COUNCIL

The Customs Cooperation Council (CCC) is a 104-member intergovernmental organization headquartered in Brussels, Belgium. It is the only international organization which addresses customs issues exclusively.

One of the major tasks for the past several years in which U.S. Customs was actively involved has been the development of the Harmonized System which established, for the first time, a universal nomenclature system. The Harmonized System became effective internationally on January 1, 1988, and is beneficial to all countries which adopt the system. (The United States implemented the Harmonized System in January 1989.)

The CCC has primarily devoted its efforts to the traditional customs commercial processing areas such as valuation, nomenclature, and procedures. It has recently expanded its efforts into the areas of automation and enforcement. It is promoting the use of electronic data interchange (EDI) by developing a system of data exchange between customs administrations and initiating a similar project with ship carriers.

The CCC hosted an EDI symposium, bringing together government and industry executives to discuss present and future developments in this area. The CCC has adopted EDIFACT as the international standard for electronic data interchange. (See Section III on International Trade).

The United States has a full-time attache in Brussels to represent the United States at the CCC. High level delegations are regularly designated to participate in major meetings of the Council and its subsidiary committees.

The U.S. Customs Service is hosting the 1989 CCC Policy Commission in Williamsburg, Virginia June 28-30, 1989, and the Plenary Council sessions in Washington, D.C., July 3-6, 1989.

▲ UNITED NATIONS COMMISSION ON NARCOTIC DRUGS (UNCND)

Climaxing four years of work, the United Nations Convention Against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances was unanimously approved by representatives from approximately 100 nations at a conference in Vienna, Austria, in December 1988. U.S. Customs officers in the United States delegation participated in negotiations which resulted in a strong convention giving enforcement agencies new and improved tools to attack narcotics drug trafficking around the world. The convention provides the means for better cooperation between nations in seizure and confiscation of drug traffickers' assets, in controlled delivery, in financial investigations, in precursor chemical control, and in boarding, searching, and seizure of drug trafficking vessels on the high seas. The Convention also recognizes the responsibility of commercial carriers to prevent their conveyances from being used for illicit narcotic trafficking.

▲ INTERPOL (INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL POLICE ORGANIZATION)

U.S. Customs is one of fourteen U.S. Federal Agencies which detail agents to the U.S. National Central Bureau (U.S.N.C.B.) INTERPOL.

The organization supports a worldwide telecommunications network and addresses criminal activities including those spawned by modern technology. Current major

program initiatives of the organization include international terrorism, illicit drugs, economic and financial fraud, and the capture of international fugitives.

In 1983, U.S. Customs assigned a Senior Customs Representative to the General Secretariat of INTERPOL. The assignment of this U.S. Customs special agent led to the creation of a new group specializing in matters relating to the financial assets of organized criminal activities.

This action reflected the worldwide need to channel investigative resources into the tracking and seizing of assets of criminal enterprises, and to encourage statutes and treaties permitting easier access by police to international banking and financial information.

▲ GATT (GENERAL AGREEMENT ON TARIFFS AND TRADE)

The General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade is the only international organization that establishes trade rules. It is responsible for the GATT Customs Valuation Code which the CCC administers. The GATT Customs Valuation Code provided the first universal system for determining the value of merchandise, thus providing a degree of uniformity and predictability to trade procedures. U.S. Customs participates in meetings of the GATT Valuation Committee. U.S. Customs is also providing input to the development of the U.S. Government position on various matters in the GATT's current round of multilateral trade negotiations, such as counterfeit goods.

U.S. Customs considers the GATT Customs Valuation Code and the CCC's Harmonized System essential to its efforts in trade facilitation. They provide the kind of procedural uniformity and consistency needed to facilitate the development of an international customs automated commercial system.

▲ INTERNATIONAL CIVIL AVIATION ORGANIZATION

In Montreal, Canada, in September 1988, the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) met to consider over a hundred issues on the processing of aircraft, passengers, and cargo by Customs and other federal agencies as well as the viewpoints of the carriers on these issues. The United States introduced the concept of obtaining advanced passenger information and succeeded in having ICAO approve a study of the system. Progress was made also in promotion of EDI practices, improvement of security arrangements, and anti-narcotics initiatives.

▲ INTERNATIONAL MARITIME ORGANIZATION

At a meeting of the Facilitation Committee of the International Maritime Organization (IMO) in December 1988, the U.S. delegation discussed the U.S. requirement for a unique bill of lading identifier. IMO endorsed establishing an international standard for a unique transport document identifier. Progress was also made in promoting measures for EDI enhancement and narcotic smuggling prevention.

U.S. CUSTOMS INC CONFERENCES

▲ U.S. Customs International Narcotics Control (INC) Conferences bring together top executives in the field of narcotics interdiction from cooperating countries to develop regional strategies against drug trafficking. These programs are sponsored by the U.S. State Department, Bureau of International Narcotics Matters.

▲
ITALY
1983

Austria, Bahrain, Belgium, Canada, Cyprus, Denmark, Federal Republic of Germany, France, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Kuwait, Lebanon, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Oman, Pakistan, Portugal, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Spain, Switzerland, Syria, Turkey, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United States, Yugoslavia,Representatives from the CCC, EC, UNCND and INTERPOL.

▲
THAILAND
1983

Australia, China (People's Rep), Hong Kong, Indonesia, Japan, Korea, Malaysia, New Zealand, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, United States, Representatives from the COLOMBO PLAN and ASEAN.

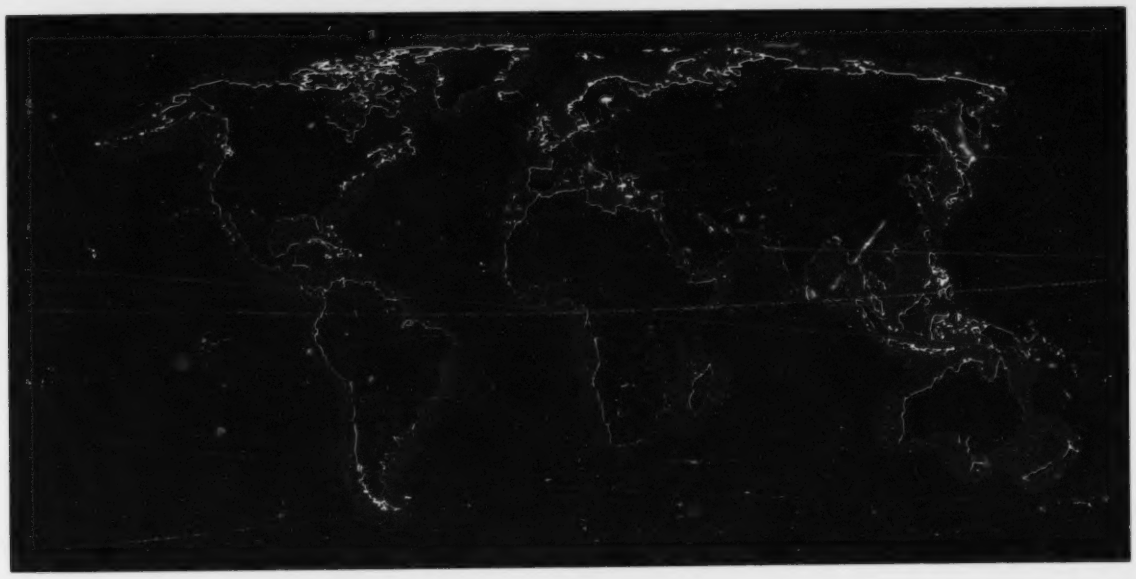
▲
UAE
1983

Algeria, Kuwait, Oman, Saudi Arabia, Somalia, Syria, Tunisia, United Arab Emirates, Yemen Arab Republic, United States.

▲
UNITED STATES
1985

Argentina, The Bahamas, Belize, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Honduras, Jamaica, Mexico, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, United States, Venezuela, Observers from Australia, Canada, CCC, INTERPOL, UN and the South American Accord on Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs.

U.S. CUSTOMS INC CONFERENCES



▲ U.S. Customs International Narcotics Control (INC) Conferences bring together top executives in the field of narcotics interdiction from cooperating countries to develop regional strategies against drug trafficking. These programs are sponsored by the U.S. State Department, Bureau of International Narcotics Matters.

▲
SPAIN
1986

Austria, Bulgaria, Canada, Cyprus, Denmark, Finland, France, Federal Republic of Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Saudi Arabia, Sweden, Turkey, United Kingdom, United States, Yugoslavia, Representatives from the CCC, EC, INTERPOL, and UNDND.

▲
NEW ZEALAND
1988

Australia, Bangladesh, Canada, China, Cook Islands, Fiji, Hong Kong, India, Indonesia, Japan, Kiribati, Korea, Malaysia, New Zealand, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Sri Lanka, Thailand, United States, Western Samoa.

▲
ARGENTINA
1988

Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Ecuador, Guyana, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Suriname, Uruguay, United States, Venezuela.

▲
ARUBA
1988

Antigua, Aruba, The Bahamas, Bermuda, Barbados, Canada, Dominica, France, Cayman Islands, Guadeloupe, French Guiana, Jamaica, Martinique, Mexico, Netherlands, Netherlands Antilles, Puerto Rico, St. Lucia, St. Kitts, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago, Turks and Caicos, United States.

U.S. CUSTOMS INTERNATIONAL ENFORCEMENT CONFERENCES

▲ U.S. Customs hosts international conferences in operational areas in order for cooperating countries to exchange ideas and develop joint operations and communications networks.

▲
CONFERENCE ON INTERNATIONAL ACTIVITIES OF ORGANIZED CRIME

VIRGINIA 1982

Australia
Canada
Italy
United States

▲
INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL INVESTIGATIONS CONFERENCE

CALIFORNIA 1983

Canada
France
Federal Republic of Germany
Hong Kong
Italy
Japan
Mexico
Netherlands Antilles
Philippines
United Kingdom
United States

▲
PACIFIC BASIN ENFORCEMENT CONFERENCE

HAWAII 1985–1989 (ANNUAL)

American Samoa
Australia
Canada
Cook Islands
Fiji
Hong Kong
Japan
Kiribati
Korea
Marshall Islands
New Guinea
New Zealand
Palau
Philippines
Saipan
Tahiti
Tonga
Western Samoa
Yap
United States

▲
ATTACHE-COUNTERPART CONFERENCE

FLORIDA 1987

Australia
Austria
Belgium
Canada
Cyprus
Denmark
Federal Republic of Germany
Finland
France
Hong Kong
Ireland
Israel
Italy
Japan
Luxembourg
Netherlands
Panama
Singapore
Spain
Sweden
Switzerland
Thailand
United Kingdom
United States

▲
ATTACHE-COUNTERPART CONFERENCE

CALIFORNIA 1989

Australia
Austria
Belgium
Canada
Colombia
Cyprus
Federal Republic of Germany
Finland
France
Hong Kong
Ireland
Italy
Japan
Korea
Malaysia
Mexico
Netherlands
Panama
Singapore
Spain
Sweden
Switzerland
Thailand
United Kingdom
United States

UNITED STATES CUSTOMS SERVICE

FOREIGN OFFICES

ATTACHE/REPRESENTATIVE OFFICES

OFFICE OF THE CUSTOMS ATTACHE, BRUSSELS (OFFICE OF INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS)

The U.S Customs Attache, Brussels, serves as the U.S. Customs primary liaison with the Customs Cooperation Council (CCC) and the European Communities (EC). The Attache represents U.S. Customs at CCC meetings and coordinates activities with the Office of International Affairs in order to ensure appropriate involvement by the United States in the technical and administrative work of the CCC.

The Attache obtains necessary information on the work of other international organizations whose activities have a direct bearing on U.S. Customs and international trade matters. Presently, the Office of the U.S. Customs Attache, Brussels, is the focal point for U.S. Customs work in the development of international customs messages for electronic data interchange.

The address and telephone number of the Office of the Customs Attache, Brussels, follow:

U.S. Customs Attache
U.S. Mission to the European Communities
15 Rue de la Loi
Brussels, Belgium
230-6652

OFFICES OF THE CUSTOMS ATTACHE/REPRESENTATIVE (OFFICE OF ENFORCEMENT)

The U.S. Customs Service, Office of Enforcement, maintains fourteen Attache offices and five Representative offices overseas.

The Attaches/Senior Customs Representatives are the primary U.S. Customs presence overseas. Operating under the auspices of the State Department, they are the liaison between the U.S. Customs Service and the Customs and other enforcement authorities of the foreign governments in their respective areas of responsibility. The Attaches/Senior Customs Representatives conduct varied, complex and sensitive investigations overseas in all matters under the jurisdiction of the U.S. Customs Service. They also maintain close liaison with other U.S. Government enforcement agencies abroad.

The Attaches/Senior Customs Representatives monitor and administer reciprocal treaties concerning Customs matters with foreign governments, and assist in negotiating and drafting Customs treaties and agreements. They interpret customs law and U.S.Customs Service policies and procedures to other U.S. Government missions as well as to foreign Customs authorities, manufacturers, exporters, and shippers. They regularly represent the U.S. Government at international conferences and meetings.

EXEMPLARY INTERNATIONAL INVESTIGATIVE OPERATIONS

OPERATION C-CHASE

The Attaches in London and Paris, with their foreign counterparts, were instrumental in leading a massive money laundering investigation which resulted in several highly publicized arrests.

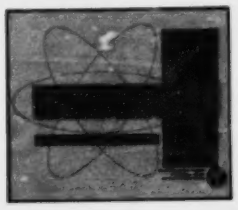
The initiative, known as the "C-Chase International Money Laundering Investigative Network," provides a forum for the sharing of information on suspected international money launderers, as well as the investigative techniques that have been successful in international money laundering investigations.

OPERATION REMARQUE

The Office of the Customs Attache, the Hague, and the Dutch Customs Service cohosted a meeting in the Netherlands, to initiate "Operation Remarque." Attending the conference were representatives of the United Kingdom, Denmark, Germany, Belgium and the Netherlands, and U.S. Customs officers from Attache Offices in Vienna, Paris, London and Bonn. The information shared during this conference resulted in Operation Remarque—a multinational effort in investigating and successfully prosecuting extensive fraudulent subsidy, tax-fraud and quota violations in Europe and the United States. These involved the transshipment of cheese by non-member countries through the European Communities (EC) to gain access to U.S. markets using EC quotas.

OTHER MAJOR INVESTIGATIVE OPERATIONS

Major cooperative investigative operations are continuing in child pornography, diversion of high technology, and the transshipment of weapons and military hardware.



ATTACHE/REPRESENTATIVE ADDRESSES AND LOCAL TELEPHONE NUMBERS

BANGKOK
Customs Attache
American Embassy
95 Wireless Road
Bangkok, Thailand
252-5040 Ext. 2539

BONN
Customs Attache
American Embassy
Deichmanns Aue 29
5300 Bonn 2
West Germany
339-2207

DUBLIN
Customs Attache
American Embassy
42 Elgin Road
Ballsbridge, Dublin, 4
Ireland
688-591

HONG KONG
Senior Customs Representative
American Consulate General
33 Garden Road
Hong Kong, British Crown Colony
239-011 Ext. 244

THE HAGUE
Customs Attache
American Embassy
Lange Voorhout 102
2514EJ
The Hague, Netherlands
924-651

LONDON
Customs Attache
American Embassy
24/31 Grosvenor Square
London W1 England
493-4599

MEXICO CITY
Customs Attache
American Embassy
Paseo De La Reform 305
Colinia Cuahtemoc
Mexico City, Mexico
211-0042

MERIDA
Senior Customs Representative
American Consulate
Paseo Montejo 453
Merida, Mexico 97000
992-5-54-09

HERMOSILLO
Senior Customs Representative
American Consulate General
No. 139 Morelia
Hermosillo, Mexico
621-75258

MONTERREY
Senior Customs Representative
American Consulate
Avenida Constitucion
411 Poniente
Monterrey, Mexico
45-2120

OTTAWA
Customs Attache
American Embassy
100 Wellington St.
Ottowa, Ontario
Canada K1P5T1

PARIS
Customs Attache
American Embassy
58 Rue La Boetie
Paris, France
4296-1202 Ext. 2392

PANAMA CITY
Customs Attache
American Embassy
Calle 38 and Avenida Balboa
Panama City, Panama
271-777 Ext. 358

ROME
Customs Attache
American Embassy
Via Veneto 119
Rome, Italy
467-42475

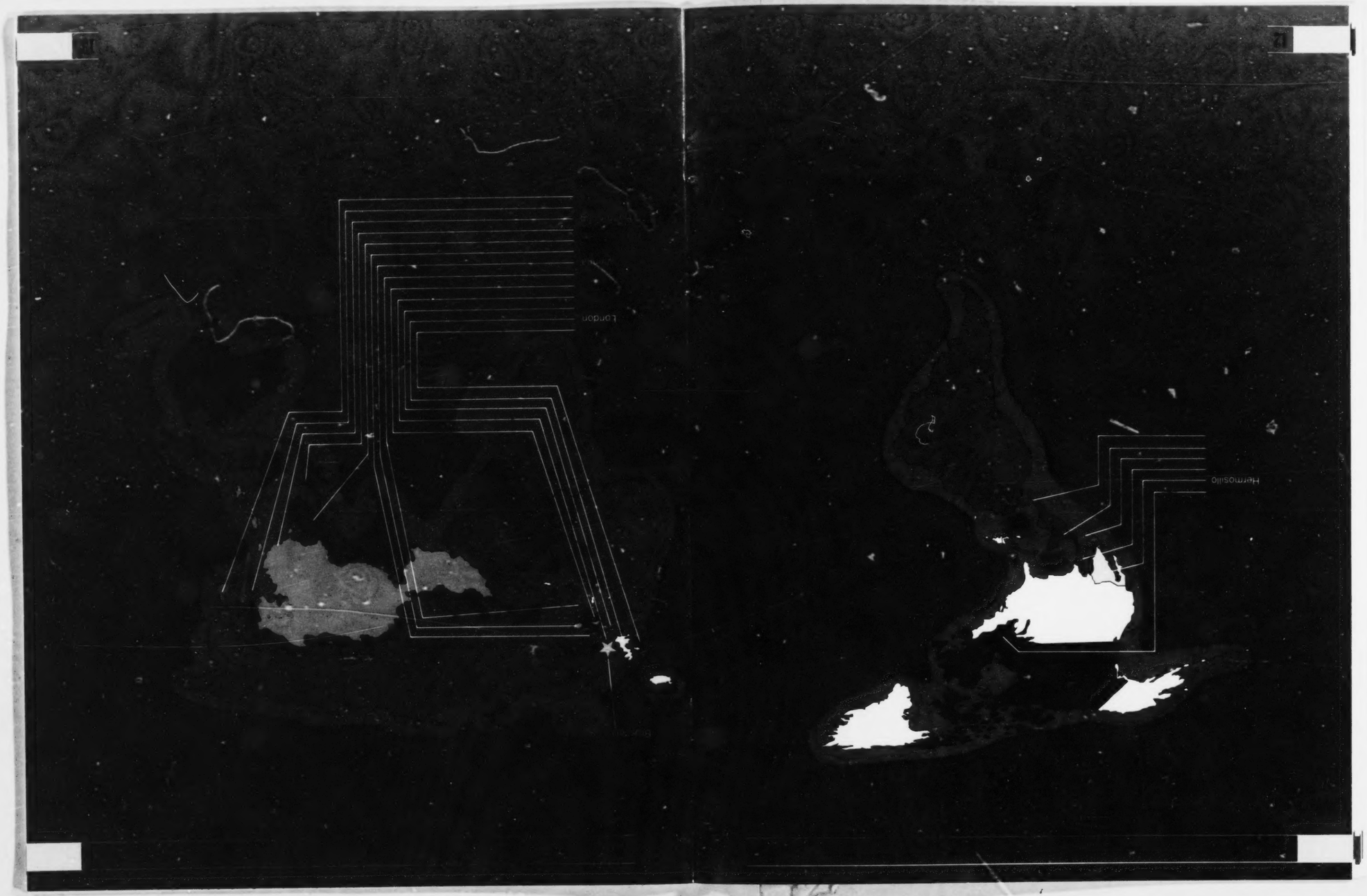
MILAN
Senior Customs Representative
U.S. Consulate General
Via Principe Amedo
2/10 20121
Milan, Italy
655-4973

SEOUL
Customs Attache
American Embassy
Sejong Ro
Chongro-Ku
Seoul, Korea
732-2601

SINGAPORE
Customs Attache
30 Hill Street
Singapore, Republic of Singapore
338-0251

TOKYO
Customs Attache
American Embassy
10-5, Akasaka 1-Chome
Minato-Ku, Tokyo, 107 Japan

VIENNA
Customs Attache
American Embassy
16 Boltzmanngasse
A-1091
Vienna, Austria
315-511 Ext. 2112


London
Hermosillo

ATTACHE/REPRESENTATIVE OFFICES: AREAS OF RESPONSIBILITY

BANGKOK
Thailand
Nepal
Bhutan
Maldive Islands
Sri Lanka
India
Burma
Laos
Cambodia
Vietnam

BONN
East/West Germany
Norway
Sweden
Finland
Denmark
Poland
Czechoslovakia
Hungary
Romania
Bulgaria
Yugoslavia
Soviet Union

DUBLIN
Republic of Ireland

HONG KONG
Hong Kong
Iran
Pakistan
Afghanistan
Mongolia
Philippines
China
Macau
Taiwan

HAGUE (THE)
Netherlands

LONDON
United Kingdom
Channel Islands
Gibraltar
Iceland
Northern Ireland (U.K.)

MEXICO CITY
States of:
Colima
Guanajuato
Guerrero
Hidalgo
Jaltsco
Mexico D.F.
Oaxaca
Puebla
Morelos
Michoacan
Queretaro

MERIDA
States of:
Campeche
Chiapas
Quintana Roo
Tabasco
Veracruz
Yucatan

HERMOSILLO
States of:
Baja California
North/South
Durango
Chihuahua
Navarit
Sinaloa Sonora

MONTERREY
States of:
Aguascalientes
Coahuila
San Luis Potosi
Tamaulipas
Nuevo Leon
Zacaticas

OTTAWA
Canada

PARIS
France
Belgium
Spain
Portugal
Algeria
Morocco
Mauritania
Mali
Niger
Nigeria
Benin
Togo
Ghana
Ivory Coast
Liberia
Sierra Leone
Guinea
Guinea-Bissau
Gambia
Senegal
St. Helena
Monaco
Cape Verde
Luxembourg
Upper Volta
Burkina Faso

PANAMA CITY
Panama
Costa Rica
Colombia
Venezuela
Guyana
Suriname
French Guiana
Belize
Guatemala
Honduras
El Salvador
Ecuador
Peru
Chile
Uruguay
Paraguay
Argentina
Brazil
Bolivia
Cuba

ROME
Southern Italy
Florence
Africa 10 Degrees South including Cameroon
Central African Republic
Gabon
Rio Muni
Zaire
Uganda
Kenya
Tanzania
Burundi
Rwanda
Mauritius
Angola
Zambia
Malawi
Mozambique
Madagascar
Malaygasy Republic
Equatorial Guinea
South Africa
Turkey
Israel
Kuwait
Saudi Arabia
Jordan
Syria
Iraq
Lebanon
United Arab Emirates
Bahrain
Qatar
Oman
Peoples Democratic Rep of Yemen
Botswana
Yemen Arab Republic

MILAN
Northern Italy
North of Florence
Tunisia
Libya
Egypt
Chad
Sudan
Ethiopia
Somalia
Seychelles
Djibouti
Greece
Cyprus
Albania
Malta

SINGAPORE
Singapore
Malaysia
Brunei
Indonesia
Borneo
Bangladesh
Christman Island
Fiji
Papua New Guinea
Australia
New Zealand
Nauru
Solomon Islands
Tuvalu
Vanuatu
West Samoa
Tonga
Palau
Federated States of Micronesia
Rep of Marshall Islands
French Polynesia
Kiribati
New Caledonia
Wallis & Futuna
Cook Islands
Tokelau
Niue

TOKYO
Japan (includes Okinawa)
Ryukyu Islands

SEOUL
South Korea

VIENNA
Austria
Switzerland
Lichtenstein

INSPECTIONAL POSITIONS ABROAD

PRECLEARANCE

The U.S. Customs inspectional force operates preclearance sites in three foreign countries: Canada, Bermuda, and the Bahamas. Performing U.S. inspections at foreign departure locations relieves congestion upon arrival at U.S. airports.

MILITARY LIAISON PROGRAM

The U.S. Customs Office of Inspection and Control assigns Customs officers to oversee predeparture inspection at major military commands overseas. U.S. Customs Military Liaison Offices are located in Korea, the Philippines, Germany, and Panama.

ADVISORY ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS

SAUDI ARABIA

The U.S. Customs Service has a long-term advisory program in Saudi Arabia under the auspices of the U.S.-Saudi Arabian Joint Commission on Economic Cooperation. The program is funded by the Government of Saudi Arabia. Efforts on behalf of Saudi Arabian Customs include manpower development both in the United States and Saudi Arabia, transfer of data processing technology, and law enforcement expertise. Considerable progress has been made in the development of a detector dog program, an intelligence capability, and in automation of Saudi Customs business and law enforcement systems.

OTHER ADVISORY PROGRAMS

U.S. Customs provides advisory assistance to developing countries in the administration and operation of Customs procedures. Advisory programs in Indonesia and Liberia were completed recently. An advisory program directed toward updating and automating customs operations for member countries of ECOWAS (Economic Community of West African States) is located in Lome, Togo.

A U.S. Customs advisor has been providing assistance to the Qatar Department of Customs since the spring of 1987. The focus of this effort has been primarily on inspection and enforcement techniques. U.S. Customs officers have also provided seminars on detection of smuggling methods and other customs violations for Qatar Customs officers.

UNITED STATES CUSTOMS SERVICE

INITIATIVES IN INTERNATIONAL TRADE

AUTOMATION AND THE INTERNATIONAL TRADE COMMUNITY

▲ U.S. CUSTOMS AUTOMATION

The U.S. Customs Service is dedicated to complete automation of all its commercial transactions. It is also committed to a role of leadership throughout the trade community in advancing automation of trade procedures.

Electronic data interchange (EDI) offers a tremendous opportunity for the world's customs organizations to interact, not only with their domestic importing businesses but also with each other and the international trade community, in a more efficient manner through computer-to-computer communication.

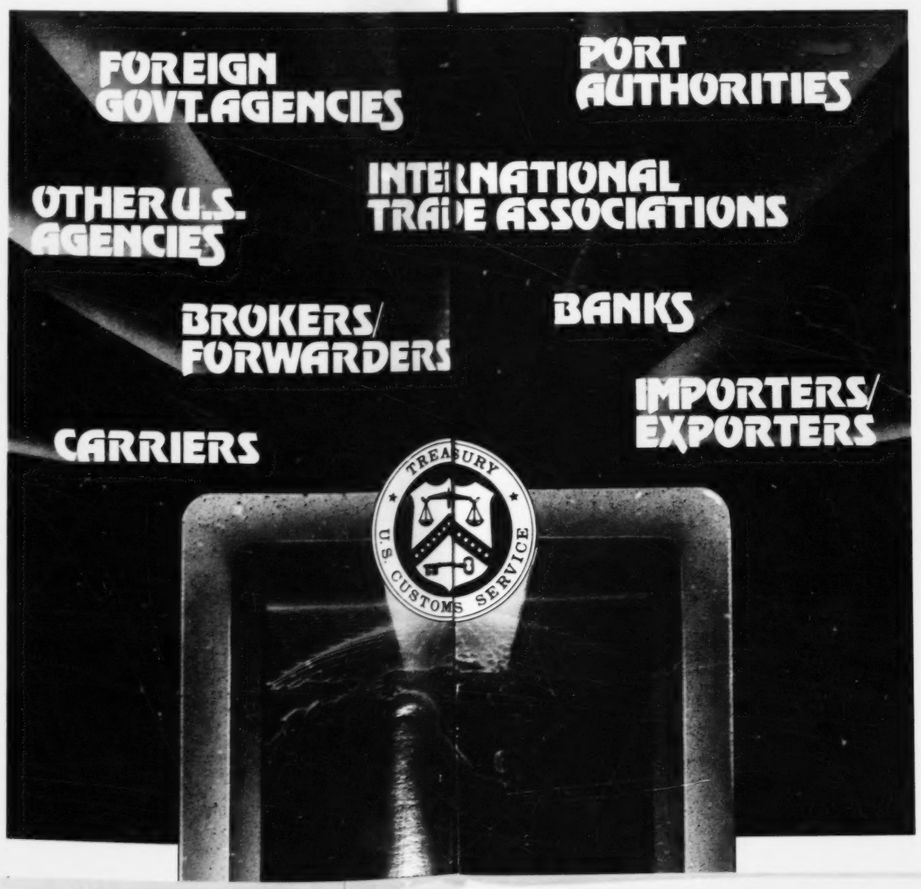
The U.S. Customs Service has begun work on international electronic data interchange. In February 1988, the U.S. Customs Service adopted the EDIFACT standards. EDIFACT is an acronym for EDI for Administration, Commerce, and Trade, and is the newly developed international series of standards for electronic data interchange. EDIFACT, developed by the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UN/ECE), has been accepted by the International Standards Organization, the European Standardization Committee, and, in June 1988, by the Customs Cooperation Council.

▲ INTERNATIONAL CUSTOMS MESSAGE

U.S. Customs work on EDIFACT, in cooperation with representatives of many other customs organizations, was begun in the office of the U.S. Customs Attache in Brussels, and it was there that the first international Customs message was developed. This message is for import and export information, and is suited for use by the customs organizations of the world. This message has completed a test phase in the United States and is now being used for the first time between U.S. Customs and three major importers. Other Customs organizations have plans to use this message shortly.

U.S. Customs also participated in the North American International Project Team, which developed the "International Forwarding and Transport Message" (IFTM). The IFTM is designed to serve multimodal and intermodal (vessel, air, truck and rail) needs. The IFTM can serve as a framework for subsequent messages such as the air waybill, bill of lading, freight invoice, quota request, confirmation, etc. It can also be used as the basis for a manifest, and for an entrance and clearance of a carrier message. The IFTM will be tabled for the United Nations in 1989.

The significance of such messages is noteworthy for several reasons: first, all Customs services have the possibility to accept and communicate in one universal computer standard. These messages permit paperless trading. All are designed to speed information exchange, facilitate the movement of international freight, and the collection of international statistics.



IMPLEMENTOR OF U.S. TRADE POLICY

▲ BORDER INITIATIVES

▲ U.S./CANADA FREE TRADE AGREEMENT

The U.S./Canada Free Trade Agreement became effective January 1, 1989. Preceding the actual implementation, U.S. Customs and Canada Customs began work on procedures for implementing the terms of the Agreement. These included procedures for notification and consultation, handling of non-commercial shipments, exporter's certification, and requests for assistance.

▲ U.S./CANADA IMPORT/EXPORT STATISTICS

In March 1987 the Commissioner of U.S. Customs and representatives of Canada Customs, Statistics Canada, and the U.S. Bureau of Census agreed to exchange statistical import data as a replacement for export data collection. Details of the agreement have been finalized, and implementation begins in 1989. The agreement is aimed at eliminating the problem of unreported exports in trade statistics. The electronic exchange of import data will eliminate the export declarations previously used for statistical purposes.

▲ COMMON BORDER FACILITIES WITH CANADA

The first common Customs border facility was opened in May 1988, at Danville, Washington/Carson, British Columbia. The second opened in November 1988 at Alburg, Vermont/Noyan, Quebec. These facilities offer better service to the public, are more cost effective, enhance staff security, increase enforcement capabilities, and improve cooperation between the two Customs Services.

▲ U.S./MEXICO MAQUILADORA PROJECT

The Maquiladora Project, a tripartite agreement among U.S. Customs, Mexican Customs, and U.S./Mexico assembly plants (Maquiladoras), is a coordinated effort to facilitate the entry of assembly plant goods into the United States by improving the security at the plants. Plants that pass security requirements and maintain the standards set forth in the agreement will enjoy the benefits of rapid Customs entry and inspection.

▲ U.S./MEXICO BORDER TRADE ALLIANCE

This Alliance of U.S./Mexican Government and border organizations acts as a forum to discuss and advocate the interests of the border community. Cooperative efforts with Mexican Customs and the Border Trade Alliance have been instrumental in promoting trade, improving border facilities, and encouraging Maquiladora operations in Mexico.

▲ TRADE POLICY IMPLEMENTATION OPERATIONS

▲ IMPORT QUOTAS

The majority of U.S. import quotas are administered by U.S. Customs. Although the number of non-textile commodities subject to quota has remained fairly constant, the number of textile quotas has increased substantially.

▲ VISA AGREEMENTS

These agreements arrange for control by both foreign and U.S. governments to insure the count is accurate and merchandise is charged to the proper quota. It is an effective way to prevent illegal transshipments and quota fraud. Thirty-four countries currently have textile visa agreements with the United States.

▲ AUTOMATED VISA VERIFICATION SYSTEM (AVVS)

AVVS was the first satellite transmission utilized by U.S.Customs (October 1983). Immediate verification assures U.S. and foreign governments that visas are not fraudulent.

▲ VOLUNTARY RESTRAINT AGREEMENTS (VRA) AND SANCTIONS

The U.S. Customs Service administers voluntary restraint agreements, and implements retaliatory sanctions placed by the U.S. Government against select commodities from certain nations.

▲ OTHER

U.S. Customs also enforces controls over the exportation and transshipment of advanced technology and arms to potential adversaries.

INTERNATIONAL PROGRAMS SPONSORED BY THE UNITED STATES CUSTOMS SERVICE

INTERNATIONAL TRAINING AND ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS

▲ INTERATIONAL NARCOTICS CONTROL (INC) PROGRAMS

All INC programs conducted by U.S. Customs are accomplished within an annual budget approved and funded by the Bureau for International Narcotics Matters, Department of State.

▲ EXECUTIVE OBSERVATION PROGRAM (EOP)

Executives of foreign Customs Services or related law enforcement agencies meet in consultation with U.S. Customs executives and visit selected ports of entry as part of the Executive Observation Program. This program encourages Customs-to-Customs cooperation at the policy making level in drug enforcement matters.

U.S. Customs also coordinates observation programs for foreign Customs officials whose travel is sponsored by other agencies or their own government.

▲ MID-MANAGEMENT SEMINAR

This Washington-based seminar on narcotics control is for mid-level or supervisory foreign Customs officers. The program addresses the planning, organization and management of Customs interdiction activities. An observational tour of airport, seaport, and land border operations is included in the program. During the final phase of the course, the participants present an analysis of their own work situations and how they can apply the principles and techniques learned during the seminar to their own positions.

▲ TRAIN-THE-TRAINER WORKSHOP

This program is usually provided on a regional basis both in Washington, D.C. and in participant countries. The program is designed for officers whose responsibilities include the training of personnel performing Customs enforcement activities at land, airport, and seaport locations. This workshop prepares instructors to develop and present training programs that center on teaching the basic techniques of narcotics interdiction. Included is hands-on familiarization with audio-visual techniques and equipment as well as practice in developing and presenting classes.

▲ OVERSEAS ENFORCEMENT TRAINING

Courses are offered in-country to experienced line personnel directly involved in regular narcotics control responsibilities. The basic program consists of formal classroom training and practical exercises. Specialized programs to meet specific needs at airport, seaport, and land borders are also available.

Contraband Enforcement Teams (CET). Assistance is also provided overseas in the development of Contraband Enforcement Teams (CET). Here the focus is on the team effort. The CET concept overseas combines personnel from a number of drug control units who are trained to work together in active anti-narcotics operations. The instruction includes the best methods of identifying high risk passengers and cargo while working at an operational site. Overseas Enforcement Training programs are conducted regionally as well.

▲ ASSET FORFEITURE ASSISTANCE PROGRAM

This program provides participants with information on how to develop a government program for forfeiture of assets obtained through criminal activities. Participants are given a broad overview of the manner in which items are seized and forfeited in the United States. The program includes an analysis of laws of the participants' countries that relate to forfeiture and recommendations on how those laws can be revised to be more effective.

▲ NARCOTIC DETECTOR DOG TRAINING

The U.S. Customs Service has provided training of dogs, handlers, and administrators of narcotic detector dog programs for foreign interdiction organizations. Availability of U.S. Customs detector dog programs for foreign participants is very limited at present. Other sources for this assistance may be available from the Department of State.

▲ ANTI-TERRORISM ASSISTANCE PROGRAM (ATAP)

Under the auspices of the Department of State's Office of Counter-Terrorism and Emergency Planning, U.S. Customs provides training and related assistance to law enforcement authorities of cooperating governments. The objectives of the program are to strengthen the bilateral relationship between the United States and participating countries and to enhance the capabilities of their civil authorities in developing effective policies and procedures to combat terrorism.

During the senior level consultation phase of the program, U.S. Customs provides to participating countries familiarization seminars on functions performed which have relevance to dealing with the problem of terrorism. U.S. Customs also conducts seminars in observational techniques, document examination and contingency planning to operational personnel in various law enforcement roles.

▲ EXPORT CONTROL TRAINING PROGRAM

One of the more recent additions to the list of training programs offered by the Office of International Affairs is the Export Control Seminar. This program is intended for COCOM-member states (NATO nations plus Japan) to increase cooperation and expertise in controlling the flow of advanced technology and sophisticated weapons system from the United States. The two-day seminar is conducted in-country by Customs officers assigned to the EXODUS Command Center at U.S. Customs Headquarters who have current experience in matters of export control. The agenda, which can be tailored to meet the needs of the host agency, includes presentations on techniques and procedures for detecting the illegal shipment of restricted items.

▲ GATT CUSTOMS VALUATION CODE

The U.S. Customs Service is prepared to present training in the application and implementation of the GATT Customs Valuation Code to meet technical-assistance requests from interested foreign countries and international organizations.

▲ U.S. CUSTOMS CARRIER INITIATIVE

The goal of the Carrier Initiative Program is to deter smugglers of illegal drugs from utilizing commercial aircraft and vessels for narcotics trafficking. The strong penalty provisions contained in the Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1986 have significantly increased interest in the program by members of the transportation industry. By signing agreements with U.S. Customs, carriers agree to enhance their security at foreign terminals, aboard their aircraft and vessels, and at facilities in the United States. Additionally, they agree to cooperate closely with U.S. Customs in identifying and reporting suspected smuggling attempts. In return, U.S. Customs agrees to provide training to carriers' employees in the areas of baggage and cargo security, cargo profiling, personnel security, and vessel and aircraft search. In addition, should illegal drugs be found aboard an aircraft or vessel of a carrier with an agreement, the degree of compliance with the terms of the agreement will be considered as a mitigating factor in any seizure, penalty decision or recommendation.

Super Carrier Initiative Agreement. This agreement is intended for high risk air and sea carriers which have already implemented the terms of their existing carrier agreements, but which are still experiencing problems with drugs on their conveyances. Participants will be required to implement even more stringent security measures, but will be able to avail themselves of more lenient mitigation guidelines should drugs be discovered.

SPECIAL ENFORCEMENT OPERATIONS

▲ OPERATION AEROSTAT OR CARIBALL I

This was a cooperative effort between U.S. Customs and the Bahamian Government. It used tethered aerostats which provided a radar detection platform that would detect and provide data to intercept aircraft using the Bahamas as a staging area to transship drugs to the United States.

▲ CARIBALL II

Bahamian aerostats provide capabilities to detect aircraft and vessels utilizing the southern Caribbean and Bahamian Islands as smuggling routes.

▲ OPERATION BAT

Operation Bahamian Arrest Team (BAT) is a program involving U.S. Customs, the Drug Enforcement Agency (DEA), Bahamian officials, and the U.S. military. The purpose of this operation is to effect the arrest of narcotics traffickers utilizing the Bahamas as transshipping points.

▲ OPERATION BLUE LIGHTNING

This operation involved the establishment of two interdiction barriers in international waters with the assistance of the Royal Bahamian Defense Force, 17 police departments, U.S. Customs, DEA, and the U.S. Coast Guard.

▲ OPERATION HAT TRICK I, II, III

These intensified operations, coordinated through the National Narcotics Border Interdiction System (NNBIS), involved U.S. Customs, DEA, Coast Guard, Department of Defense, State Department, the Bahamian Government, Dominican Republic, Turks and Caicos Islands and other cooperating Central American, South American, and Caribbean nations. The objective was to stop the flow of narcotics into the United States by preventing the smugglers from using these island nations as narcotic transfer points or refueling areas for drug smuggling aircraft and vessels.

▲ OPERATION BANDIT

Operation Bandit is a program involving the U.S. Customs Service and the Royal Bahamian Police Force. The program focuses on air smugglers landing in the Bahamas to avoid arrest in the United States. This was an intensified operation involving U.S. Customs, DEA, Coast Guard, Department of Defense, and the Bahamian Government to stop the flow of narcotics into the United States.

▲ OPERATION STINGRAY/EYEBALL

This was a cooperative effort between the DEA Nassau Country Office, DEA Miami, Fla., U.S. Customs, Miami, Fla., and U.K. Customs, to gather tactical marine intelligence in the Bahamas.

▲ OPERATION COLUMBUS

Operation Columbus, initiated in July 1983, was an attempt to strengthen ties between U.S. Customs and Italian law enforcement authorities in order to combat the Southwest Asian heroin threat. The operation achieved its intended purpose through a series of officer exchanges and meetings with high level Italian enforcement officials which resulted in coordinated enforcement efforts.

▲ OPERATION ACE III AND ACE IV

These were cooperative efforts between U.S. and Mexican Customs involving aviation related activities. The objectives of these operations were to improve effective law enforcement communications between the two countries and improve intelligence collection, analysis, and dissemination between Mexico and the United States.

▲ OPERATION EAGLES

The purpose of this operation was to increase the interdiction of contraband being smuggled into and out of the United States along the U.S./Mexican border through coordinated enforcement efforts and the exchange of tactical intelligence between U.S. and Mexican Customs.

▲ OPERATION OSPREY

This operation involved surveillance at airports and port facilities in Mexico to identify and collect intelligence on possible narcotics smuggling aircraft and vessels.

▲ OPERATION TEQUILA FLY

This operation utilized the Merida, Mexico radar installation to identify and track suspect aircraft from Central and South America that transit Mexican air space enroute to the United States.

▲ OPERATION SOUTHERN CLEANERS

This was a cooperative effort between Punamanian authorities and the U.S. Customs Attache, Panama, concerning couriers transporting money into Panama.

▲ OPERATION NIGHTINGALE

This program was developed to gain cooperation of foreign governments in our mutual narcotics interdiction efforts, specifically with U.K. Customs. Through this operation, target names of individuals and companies are exchanged for air and sea cargo intensive examinations.

▲ PROJECT COOK

An ongoing automated information exchange program among U.S. Customs and 16 foreign Pacific Basin/Rim Customs Administrations to monitor small craft and light aircraft movements through the Pacific Islands to combat smuggling and drug trafficking.

TRAINING
Formation
Formación

CARRIER INITIATIVES
Arrangements concernant les transporteurs aériens et maritimes

Iniciativas con respecto a las compañías de transporte marítimo y aéreo

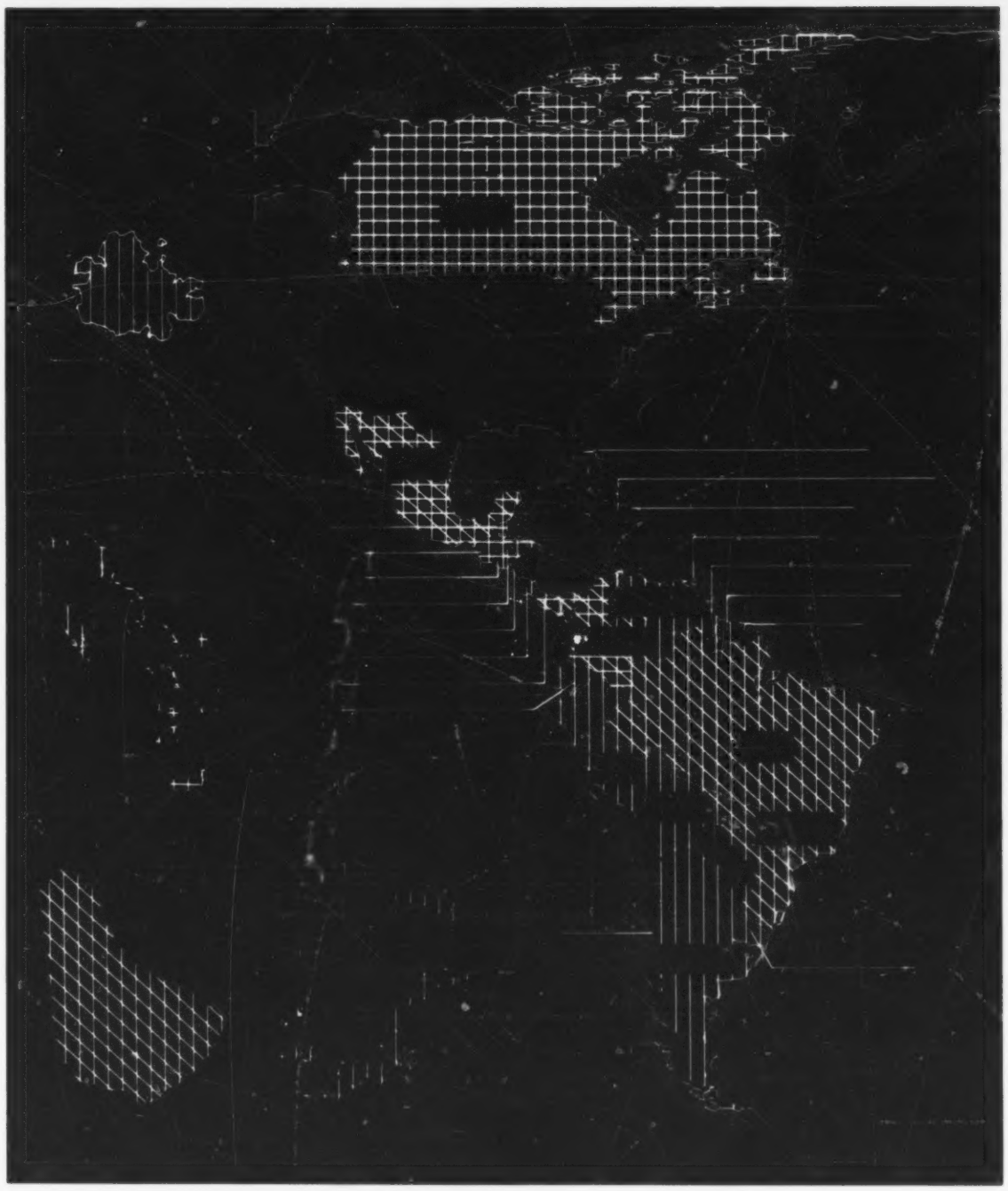
SPECIAL OPERATIONS
Projets Spéciaux
Proyectos Especiales

COUNTRY	YEAR	TITLE/DESCRIPTION	LOCATION
Algeria	1987	Anti-Terrorism Assistance Program	USA
Botswana	1988	Executive Observation Program	Washington DC
Cameroon	1985	Anti-Terrorism Assistance Program	USA
	1987	Anti-Terrorism Assistance Program	USA
Central African Republic	1988	Anti-Terrorism Assistance Program	USA/Central African Republic
Egypt	1984	Anti-Terrorism Assistance Program	USA
	1985	Anti-Terrorism Assistance Program	USA
	1986	Overseas Enforcement Training	Egypt
	1987	Survey: Advisory Assistance	Egypt
	1987	Executive Observation Program	Washington DC
	1987	Overseas Enforcement Training	Egypt
	1988	Anti-Terrorism Assistance Program	USA
	1988	Overseas Enforcement Training	Egypt
	1988	Executive Observation Program	Washington DC
Ethiopia	1983	Executive Observation Program	Washington DC
The Gambia	1988	Executive Observation Program	Washington DC
Côte d'Ivoire	1987	Anti-Terrorism Assistance Program	USA
	1988	Anti-Terrorism Assistance Program	USA/Côte d'Ivoire
Kenya	1985	Train the Trainer Workshop	Washington DC
Liberia	1982	Train the Trainer Workshop	Washington DC
	1982	Executive Observation Program	Washington DC
	1983-87	Technical Advisory Assistance	Liberia
	1984	Anti-Terrorism Assistance Program	USA
Mauritius	1986	Executive Observation Program	Washington DC
Morocco	1988	Overseas Enforcement Training	Morocco
Nigeria	1982	Executive Observation Program	Washington DC
	1985	Train the Trainer Workshop	Washington DC
	1986	Executive Observation Program	Washington DC
	1986	Overseas Enforcement Training	Nigeria
	1988	Executive Observation Program	Washington DC
	1989	Overseas Enforcement Training	Nigeria
Senegal	1987	Executive Observation Program	Washington DC
	1988	Anti-Terrorism Assistance Program	Senegal
Somalia	1986	Anti-Terrorism Assistance Program	USA
Sudan	1985	Executive Observation Program	Washington DC
Tanzania	1988	Executive Observation Program	Washington DC
Togo	1985-89	Technical Advisory Assistance (ECOWAS)	West Africa

(AF)

COUNTRY	YEAR	TITLE/DESCRIPTION	LOCATION
Tunisia	1985	Anti-Terrorism Assistance Program	USA Tunisia
	1986	Anti-Terrorism Assistance Program	USA
	1987	Anti-Terrorism Assistance Program	USA
	1988	Anti-Terrorism Assistance Program	USA Tunisia
	1988	Executive Observation Program	Washington DC
Zaire	1988	Executive Observation Program	Washington DC
Zambia	1986	Executive Observation Program	Washington DC
Zimbabwe	1983	Executive Observation Program	Washington DC
	1987	Executive Observation Program	Washington DC

INTER-AMERICAN (ARA)



TRAINING
Formation
Formación

CARRIER INITIATIVES
Arrangements concernant les transporteurs aériens et maritimes
Iniciativas con respecto a las compañías de transporte marítimo y aéreo

SPECIAL OPERATIONS
Projets Spéciaux
Proyectos Especiales

TRAINING
Formation
Formación

CARRIER INITIATIVES
Arrangements concernant les transporteurs aériens et maritimes
Iniciativas con respecto a las compañías de transporte marítimo y aéreo

SPECIAL OPERATIONS
Projets Spéciaux
Proyectos Especiales

(ARA)

COUNTRY	YEAR	TITLE/DESCRIPTION	LOCATION
Antigua	1984	Anti-Terrorism Assistance Program	USA
	1985	Anti-Terrorism Assistance Program	USA Antigua
	1986	Joint Customs Coast Guard Training	Antigua
Argentina	1983	Executive Observation Program	Washington DC
	1983	GATT Value Training	Glynco, GA
	1985	Executive Observation Program	Washington DC
	1985	Overseas Enforcement Training	Argentina
	1986	Executive Observation Program	Washington DC
	1987	Executive Observation Program	Washington DC
	1988	Overseas Enforcement Training	Argentina
The Bahamas	1982	Mid-Management Seminar	Washington DC
	1983	Executive Observation Program	Washington DC
	1983	Detector Dog Training	Front Royal, VA
	1983	GATT Value Training	Glynco, GA
	1984	OPERATION BAT	Bahamas
	1984	OPERATION HAT TRICK	Bahamas
	1984	Mid-Management Seminar	Miami, FL
	1985	OPERATION HAT TRICK II	Bahamas
	1985	CARIBALL I	Bahamas
	1985	BLUE LIGHTNING	Bahamas
	1985	OPERATION STINGRAY	Bahamas
	1985	OPERATION HAT TRICK III	Bahamas
	1985	Airport Security Survey	Bahamas
	1986	CARIBALL II	Bahamas
	1987	Executive Observation Program	Washington DC
	1988	Overseas Enforcement Training	Bahamas
	1988	OPERATION HAT TRICK III	Bahamas
	1988	OPERATION BANDIT	Bahamas
	1989	Overseas Enforcement Training	Bahamas
Barbados	1982	Mid-Management Seminar	Washington DC
	1982	Train the Trainer Workshop	Washington DC
	1983	Mid-Management Seminar	Glynco, GA
	1984	Mid-Management Seminar	Miami, FL
	1985	Mid-Management Seminar	New Orleans, LA
	1986	Train the Trainer Workshop	Washington DC
	1986	Joint Customs Coast Guard Training	Barbados
	1986	Carrier Initiative	Barbados
	1987	Anti-Terrorism Assistance Program	USA
	1987	Executive Observation Program	Washington DC
Belize	1982	Customs Survey	Belize
	1983	Mid-Management Seminar	Washington DC
	1983	GATT Value Training	Glynco, GA
	1984	Overseas Enforcement Training	Belize
	1985	GATT Value Training	Jamaica
	1986	Train the Trainer Workshop	Washington DC
	1988	Mid-Management Seminar	Washington DC
Bolivia	1986	Anti-Terrorism Assistance Program	USA
	1987	Narco-Terrorism Program	Bolivia
	1987	Anti-Terrorism Assistance Program	USA
	1988	Overseas Enforcement Training	Bolivia
	1988	Anti-Terrorism Program	USA

RY	YEAR	TITLE/DESCRIPTION	LOCATION
	1982	Mid-Management Seminar	Washington DC
	1982	Train the Trainer Workshop	Washington DC
	1983	Mid-Management Seminar	Washington DC
	1985	Executive Observation Program	Washington DC
	1985	Mid-Management Seminar	New Orleans, LA
	1985	Overseas Enforcement Training	Brazil
	1985	Train the Trainer Workshop	Washington DC
	1985	Carrier Initiative	Brazil
	1986	Executive Observation Program	Washington DC
	1986	Short-Term Training Project	Brazil
	1987	Short-Term Training Project	Brazil
	1988	Executive Observation Program	Washington DC
	1988	Short-Term Training Projects	Brazil
gin			
	1987	Anti-Terrorism Assistance Program	USA
	1983	GATT Value Training	Glynco, GA
	1984	Executive Observation Program	Washington DC
	1985-89	PROJECT COOK	Hawaii
	1986	Joint Facilities Project	USA/Canada
	1987	Executive Observation Program	Washington DC
	1987	Joint Facilities Project	USA/Canada
	1988	Executive Observation Program	Washington DC
	1982	Mid-Management Seminar	Washington DC
	1983	Mid-Management Seminar	Washington DC
	1983	Executive Observation Program	Washington DC
	1985	Executive Observation Program	Washington DC
	1985	Carrier Initiative	Colombia
	1985	Maritime Trade and Containerized Cargo Practices Survey	Colombia
	1985	Anti-Terrorism Assistance Program	USA
	1986	Anti-Terrorism Assistance Program	USA
	1986	Airport Security Survey-Carrier Initiatives	Colombia
	1986	Overseas Enforcement Training	Colombia
	1986	Train the Trainer Workshop	Washington DC
	1987	Executive Observation Program	Washington DC
	1987	Anti-Terrorism Assistance Program	USA
	1988	Anti-Terrorism Assistance Program	USA
	1989	Overseas Enforcement Training	Colombia
	1982	Executive Observation Program	Washington DC
	1983	Mid-Management Seminar	Washington DC
	1984	Mid-Management Seminar	Miami, FL
	1984	Train the Trainer Workshop	Washington DC
	1984	Anti-Terrorism Assistance Program	USA
	1985	Anti-Terrorism Assistance Program	USA/Costa Rica
	1987	Anti-Terrorism Assistance Program	USA
	1988	Anti-Terrorism Assistance Programs	USA
	1988	Mid-Management Seminar	Washington DC
	1983	GATT Value Training	Glynco, GA
	1984	Detector Dog Training	Front Royal, VA
	1984	Canine Assessment	Dominica
	1984	Anti-Terrorism Assistance Program	USA
	1985	Anti-Terrorism Assistance Program	Dominica
	1987	Anti-Terrorism Assistance Program	USA

(ARA)

COUNTRY	YEAR	TITLE/DESCRIPTION	LOCATION
Dominican Republic	1984	Mid-Management Seminar	Miami, FL
	1984	Train the Trainer Workshop	Washington DC
	1985	Mid-Management Seminar	New Orleans, LA
	1986	Carrier Initiative	Dominican Republic
	1988	Overseas Enforcement Training	Dominican Republic
	1988	Mid-Management Seminar	Washington DC
	1988	OPERATION HAT TRICK III	Dominican Republic
Ecuador	1982	Train the Trainer Workshop	Washington DC
	1984	Train the Trainer Workshop	Washington DC
	1984	Anti-Terrorism Assistance Program	USA
	1985	Overseas Enforcement Training	Ecuador
	1985	Anti-Terrorism Assistance Program	Ecuador
	1985	Executive Observation Program	Washington DC
	1986	Anti-Terrorism Assistance Program	USA
	1986	Train the Trainer Workshop	Washington DC
	1987	Anti-Terrorism Assistance Program	USA
	1988	Overseas Enforcement Training	Ecuador
	1988	Executive Observation Program	Washington DC
	1988	Anti-Terrorism Assistance Program	USA
El Salvador	1987	Survey: Advisory Assistance	El Salvador
	1987	Anti-Terrorism Assistance Program	USA
	1988	Anti-Terrorism Assistance Program	USA
Grenada	1983	GATT Value Training	Glynco, GA
	1984	Anti-Terrorism Assistance Program	USA
	1985	Anti-Terrorism Assistance Program	USA/Grenada
	1986	Joint Customs/Coast Guard Training	Grenada
	1987	Anti-Terrorism Assistance Program	USA
Guatemala	1985	Train the Trainer Workshop	Washington DC
	1987	Survey: Advisory Assistance	Guatemala
	1987	Anti-Terrorism Assistance Program	USA
	1988	Mid-Management Seminar	Washington DC
	1988	Anti-Terrorism Assistance Program	USA
Guyana	1985	Executive Observation Program	Washington DC
Haiti	1983	Mid-Management Seminar	Washington DC
	1985	Mid-Management Seminar	New Orleans, LA
	1986	Carrier Initiative	Haiti
	1987	Executive Observation Program	Washington DC
	1988	Mid-Management Seminar	Washington DC
Honduras	1985	Anti-Terrorism Assistance Program	USA
	1986	Anti-Terrorism Assistance Program	USA
	1987	Survey: Advisory Assistance	Honduras
	1987	Executive Observation Program	Washington DC
	1988	Mid-Management Seminar	Washington DC
	1988	Anti-Terrorism Assistance Program	USA
	1988	Survey: Advisory Assistance	Honduras
	1988	Executive Observation Program	Washington DC

COUNTRY	YEAR	TITLE/DESCRIPTION	LOCATION
Jamaica	1982	Mid-Management Seminar	Washington DC
	1982	Train the Trainer Workshop	Washington DC
	1982	Canine Assessment	Jamaica
	1983	Mid-Management Seminar	Washington DC
	1983	GATT Value Training	Glynco, GA
	1983	Detector Dog Training	Front Royal, VA
	1983	Executive Observation Program	Washington DC
	1984	Anti-Terrorism Assistance Program	USA
	1984	GATT Value Training	Jamaica
	1984	Mid-Management Seminar	Miami, FL
	1984	Train the Trainer Workshop	Washington DC
	1984	Carrier Initiative	Jamaica
	1984	Cargo Workshop	Jamaica
	1985	Airport Security Survey—Carrier Initiative	Jamaica
	1985	Anti-Terrorism Assistance Program	USA/Jamaica
	1985	GATT Value Training	Jamaica
	1985	Mid-Management Seminar	New Orleans, LA
	1985	Train the Trainer Workshop	Washington DC
	1985	Security Procedures Review	Jamaica
	1986	Train the Trainer Workshop	Washington DC
	1986	Overseas Enforcement Training	Jamaica
	1986	Joint Customs/Coast Guard Training	Jamaica
	1987	Contraband Enforcement Team Training	Jamaica
	1987	Executive Observation Program	Washington DC
	1988	Anti-Terrorism Assistance Program	Jamaica
	1988	Overseas Enforcement Training	Jamaica
	1988	Executive Observation Program	Washington DC
	1988	Mid-Management Seminar	Washington DC
	1989	Executive Observation Program	Washington DC
Mexico	1982	OPERATION ACE III	Mexico
	1983	OPERATION ACE IV	Mexico
	1983	Mid-Management Seminar	Washington DC
	1983	Executive Observation Program	Washington DC
	1984	OPERATION EAGLES	Mexico
	1985	OPERATION OSPREY	Mexico
	1985	Mid-Management Seminar	New Orleans, LA
	1986	OPERATION TEQUILA FLY	Mexico
	1986	Carrier Initiative	Mexico
	1988	MAQUILADORA Commercial Security Program	Mexico
	1988	Radar-Air Enforcement Technical Assistance Orientation	Mexico
Montserrat	1983	GATT Value Training	Glynco, GA
Netherlands Antilles	1982	Train the Trainer Workshop	Washington DC
	1984	Mid-Management Seminar	Miami, FL
	1985	Train the Trainer Workshop	Washington DC

(ARA)

COUNTRY	YEAR	TITLE/DESCRIPTION	LOCATION
Panama	1982	Train the Trainer Workshop	Washington DC
	1982	Canine Assessment	Panama
	1983	Mid-Management Seminar	Washington DC
	1983	Overseas Enforcement Training	Panama
	1984	Mid-Management Seminar	Miami, FL
	1984	Survey: Panama Customs Operations	Panama
	1985	Carrier Initiative	Panama
	1985	OPERATION SOUTHERN CLEANERS	Panama
	1985	Mid-Management Seminar	New Orleans, LA
	1985	Overseas Enforcement Training	Panama
	1985	Train the Trainer Workshop	Washington DC
	1986	Executive Observation Program	Washington DC
	1986	Overseas Enforcement Training	Panama
	1986	Train the Trainer Workshop	Washington DC
Peru	1982	Mid-Management Seminar	Washington DC
	1983	Mid-Management Seminar	Washington DC
	1983	Overseas Enforcement Training	Peru
	1984	Train the Trainer Workshop	Washington DC
	1984	Executive Observation Program	Washington DC
	1985	Train the Trainer Workshop	Washington DC
	1985	Short-Term Training Project	Peru
	1986	Anti-Terrorism Assistance Program	USA
	1986	Executive Observation Program	Washington DC
	1987	Narco-Terrorism	Peru
	1987	Executive Observation Program	Washington DC
	1987	Anti-Terrorism Assistance Program	USA
	1988	Anti-Terrorism Assistance Program	USA
St. Kitts	1984	Anti-Terrorism Assistance Program	USA
	1985	Anti-Terrorism Assistance Programs	USA St. Kitts
St. Lucia	1983	GATT Value Training	Glynco, GA
	1984	Anti-Terrorism Assistance Program	USA
	1985	Anti-Terrorism Assistance Programs	USA St. Lucia
	1987	Anti-Terrorism Assistance Program	USA
St. Vincent	1983	GATT Value Training	Glynco, GA
	1984	Anti-Terrorism Assistance Program	USA
	1985	Anti-Terrorism Assistance Program	St. Vincent
	1987	Anti-Terrorism Assistance Program	USA
Suriname	1985	Executive Observation Program	Washington DC
Trinidad and Tobago	1982	Train the Trainer Workshop	Washington DC
	1984	Train the Trainer Workshop	Washington DC
	1985	Mid-Management Seminar	New Orleans, LA
	1986	Train the Trainer Workshop	Washington DC
	1986	Carrier Initiative	Trinidad and Tobago
	1988	Mid-Management Seminar	Washington DC
Turks and Caicos Islands	1988	OPERATION HAT TRICK III	Turks and Caicos Islands
Uruguay	1983	GATT Value Training	Glynco, GA
	1986	Train the Trainer Workshop	Washington DC

COUNTRY	YEAR	TITLE/DESCRIPTION	LOCATION
Venezuela	1983	Mid-Management Seminar	Washington DC
	1983	GATT Value Training	Glynco, GA
	1983	Executive Observation Programs	Washington DC
	1984	Executive Observation Program	Washington DC
	1984	Mid-Management Seminar	Miami, FL
	1984	Overseas Enforcement Training	Venezuela
	1984	Train the Trainer Workshop	Washington DC
	1985	Mid-Management Seminar	New Orleans, LA
	1985	Train the Trainer Workshop	Washington DC
	1986	Overseas Enforcement Training	Venezuela
	1987	Overseas Enforcement Training	Venezuela
	1987	Joint Customs/Coast Guard Training	Venezuela
	1987	Executive Observation Program	Washington DC
	1988	Anti-Terrorism Assistance Program	USA
	1989	Executive Observation Program	Washington DC

TRAINING
Formation
Formación

CARRIER INITIATIVES
Arrangements concernant les transporteurs aériens et maritimes
Iniciativas con respecto a las compañías de transporte marítimo y aéreo

SPECIAL OPERATIONS
Projets Spéciaux
Proyectos Especiales

TRAINING
Formation
Formación

CARRIER INITIATIVES
Arrangements concernant les transporteurs aériens et maritimes
Iniciativas con respecto a las compañías de transporte marítimo y aéreo

SPECIAL OPERATIONS
Projets Spéciaux
Proyectos Especiales

(EAP)

COUNTRY	YEAR	TITLE/DESCRIPTION	LOCATION
American Samoa	1986	General Customs Training	Samoa
	1985-89	PROJECT COOK	Hawaii
	1987	Oil Tanker Examination Training	Samoa
Australia	1982	Executive Observation Programs	Washington DC
	1983	Executive Observation Programs	Washington DC
	1983	Mid-Management Seminar	Hawaii
	1984	Executive Observation Program	Washington DC
	1985	Executive Observation Program	Washington DC
	1985-89	PROJECT COOK	Hawaii
	1986	Executive Observation Program	Washington DC
	1987	Carrier Initiative	Australia
	1987	Executive Observation Program	Washington DC
	1988	Executive Observation Program	Washington DC
Brunei	1985	Anti-Terrorism Assistance Program	USA
	1986	Anti-Terrorism Assistance Program	USA
Burma	1982	Mid-Management Seminar	Washington DC
	1983	Mid-Management Seminar	Hawaii
	1983	Train the Trainer Workshop	Washington DC
	1987	Executive Observation Program	Washington DC
China (PRC)	1983	Executive Observation Program	Washington DC
	1984	Executive Observation Program	Washington DC
	1984	Overseas Enforcement Training	China (PRC)
	1985	Executive Observation Programs	Washington DC
	1985	Train the Trainer Workshop	Washington DC
	1986	Executive Observation Programs	Washington DC
	1986	Overseas Enforcement Training	China (PRC)
	1987	Executive Observation Program	Washington DC
	1989	Executive Observation Program	Washington DC
Cook Islands	1985-89	PROJECT COOK	Hawaii
Federated States of Micronesia (FSM)	1986	Customs Training	FSM
Fiji	1985-89	PROJECT COOK	Hawaii
Hong Kong	1982	Mid-Management Seminar	Washington DC
	1983	Executive Observation Program	Washington DC
	1983	Mid-Management Seminar	Hawaii
	1983	Canine Assessment	Hong Kong
	1984	Executive Observation Program	Washington DC
	1985-89	PROJECT COOK	Hawaii
	1987	Executive Observation Program	Washington DC
	1988	Executive Observation Program	Washington DC
	1989	Executive Observation Program	Washington DC
Indonesia	1982	Executive Observation Program	Washington DC
	1982	Mid-Management Seminar	Washington DC
	1983	Mid-Management Seminar	Hawaii
	1983	Overseas Enforcement Training	Indonesia
	1983-88	Advisory Assistance Program	Indonesia

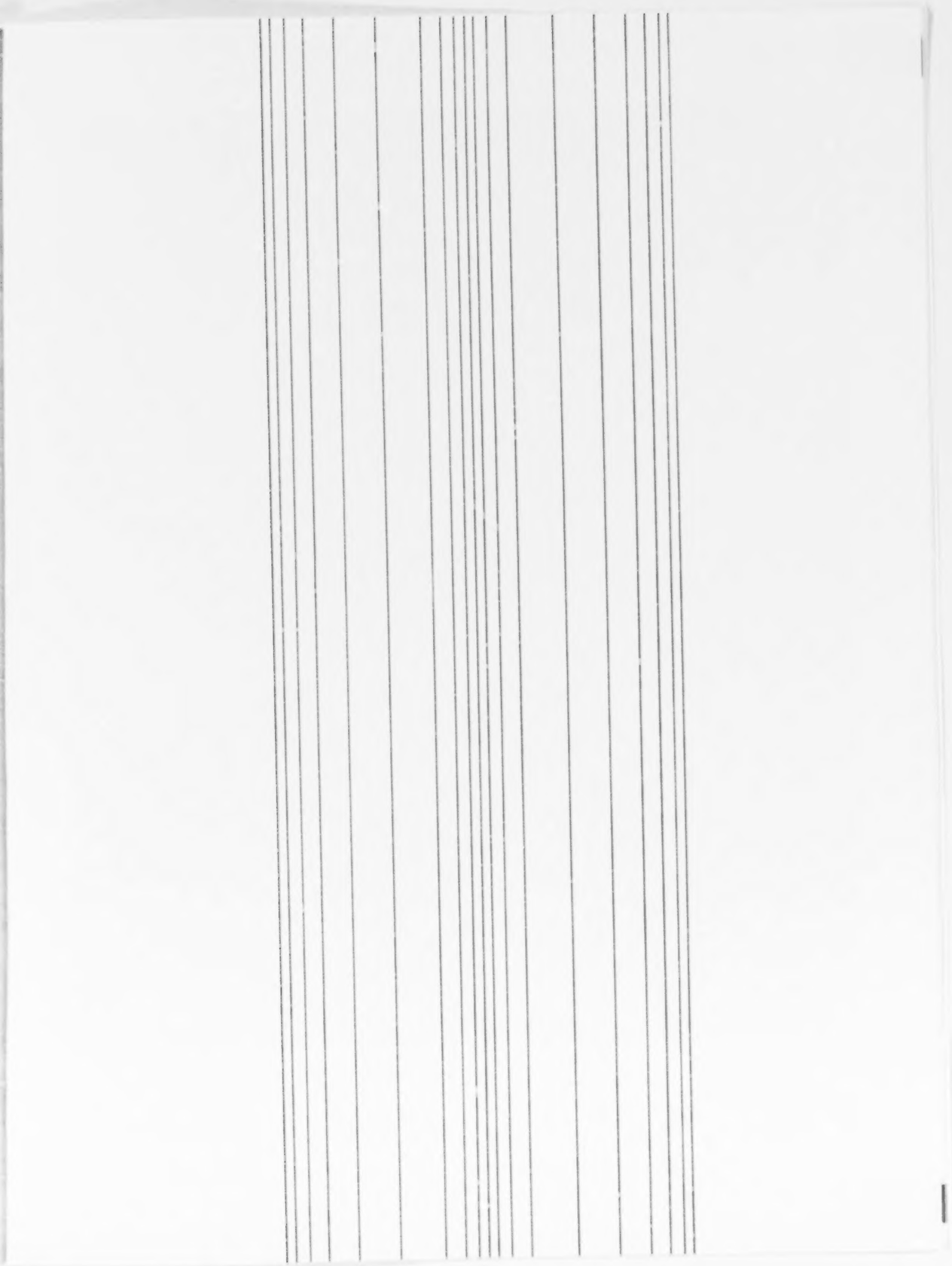
COUNTRY
Japan
Kiribati
Korea
Macau
Malaysia
Mariana Islands
Marshall Islands
New Guinea
New Zealand
Okinawa (Japan)
Palau

(EAP)

YEAR	TITLE/DESCRIPTION	LOCATION
1982	Executive Observation Programs	Washington DC
1982	Mid-Management Seminar	Washington DC
1983	Executive Observation Programs	Washington DC
1983	Mid-Management Seminar	Hawaii
1984	Executive Observation Programs	Washington DC
1985-89	PROJECT COOK	Hawaii
1986	Executive Observation Programs	Washington DC
1986	Carrier Initiative	Japan
1987	Executive Observation Program	Washington DC
1988	Executive Observation Program	Washington DC
1988	Export Control Seminar (EXODUS)	Japan
1985-89	PROJECT COOK	Hawaii
1982	Executive Observation Program	Washington DC
1983	Executive Observation Program	Washington DC
1984	GATT Value Training	Korea
1984	Executive Observation Program	Washington DC
1984	Special Training/Observation Program	USA
1985	Special Training/Observation Program	USA
1985-89	PROJECT COOK	Hawaii
1986	Special Training/Observation Program	USA
1987	Special Training/Observation Program	USA
1987	Executive Observation Program	Washington DC
1988	Special Training/Observation Program	USA
1988	Executive Observation Program	Washington DC
1983	Generalized System of Preferences Seminar	Saipan
1983	Mid-Management Seminar	Hawaii
1984	Executive Observation Program	Washington DC
1984	Overseas Enforcement Training	Malaysia
1985	Executive Observation Program	Washington DC
1986	Anti-Terrorism Assistance Program	USA
1988	Executive Observation Program	Washington DC
1988	Anti-Terrorism Assistance Program	USA
1983	Generalized System of Preferences Seminar	Saipan
1985-89	PROJECT COOK	Hawaii
1985-89	PROJECT COOK	Hawaii
1983	Executive Observation Program	Washington DC
1985-89	PROJECT COOK	Hawaii
1987	Executive Observation Program	Washington DC
1987	Carrier Initiative	New Zealand
1985	Executive Observation Program	Washington DC
1985-89	PROJECT COOK	Hawaii

(EAP)

COUNTRY	YEAR	TITLE/DESCRIPTION	LOCATION
Philippines	1982	Overseas Enforcement Training	Philippines
	1982	Mid-Management Seminar	Washington DC
	1983	Mid-Management Seminar	Hawaii
	1986-89	PROJECT COOK	Hawaii
	1986	Anti-Terrorism Assistance Program	USA Philippines
	1987	Anti-Terrorism Assistance Program	USA
	1988	Anti-Terrorism Assistance Program	USA
Saipan	1983	Generalized System of Preferences Seminar	Saipan
	1986-89	PROJECT COOK	Hawaii
Singapore	1986	Carrier Initiative	Singapore
	1988	Executive Observation Program	Washington DC
Taiwan	1982	Executive Observation Programs	Washington DC
	1982	Mid-Management Seminar	Washington DC
	1983	Executive Observation Programs	Washington DC
	1983	Mid-Management Seminar	Hawaii
	1984	Executive Observation Program	Washington DC
	1985	Executive Observation Programs	Washington DC
	1986	Executive Observation Program	Washington DC
	1986	GATT Value Training	Taiwan
	1987	Executive Observation Program	Washington DC
	1988	Executive Observation Program	Washington DC
Thailand	1982	Train the Trainer Workshop	Washington DC
	1982	Mid-Management Seminar	Washington DC
	1983	Executive Observation Programs	Washington DC
	1983	Mid-Management Seminar	Hawaii
	1983	Overseas Enforcement Training	Thailand
	1983	Advisory Assistance Project	Thailand
	1984	Anti-Terrorism Assistance Program	USA
	1985	Executive Observation Program	Washington DC
	1986	Short-Term Training Project	Thailand
	1986	Carrier Initiative	Thailand
	1988	Air Carrier Initiative Program	Thailand
	1988	Executive Observation Program	Washington DC
Tonga	1985-89	PROJECT COOK	Hawaii
Vanuatu	1987	Executive Observation Program	Washington DC
Western Samoa	1986-89	PROJECT COOK	Hawaii
Yap	1985-89	PROJECT COOK	Hawaii



TRAINING
Formation
Formación

CARRIER INITIATIVES
Arrangements concernant les transporteurs aériens et maritimes
Iniciativas con respecto a las compañías de transporte marítimo y aéreo

SPECIAL OPERATIONS
Projets Spéciaux
Proyectos Especiales

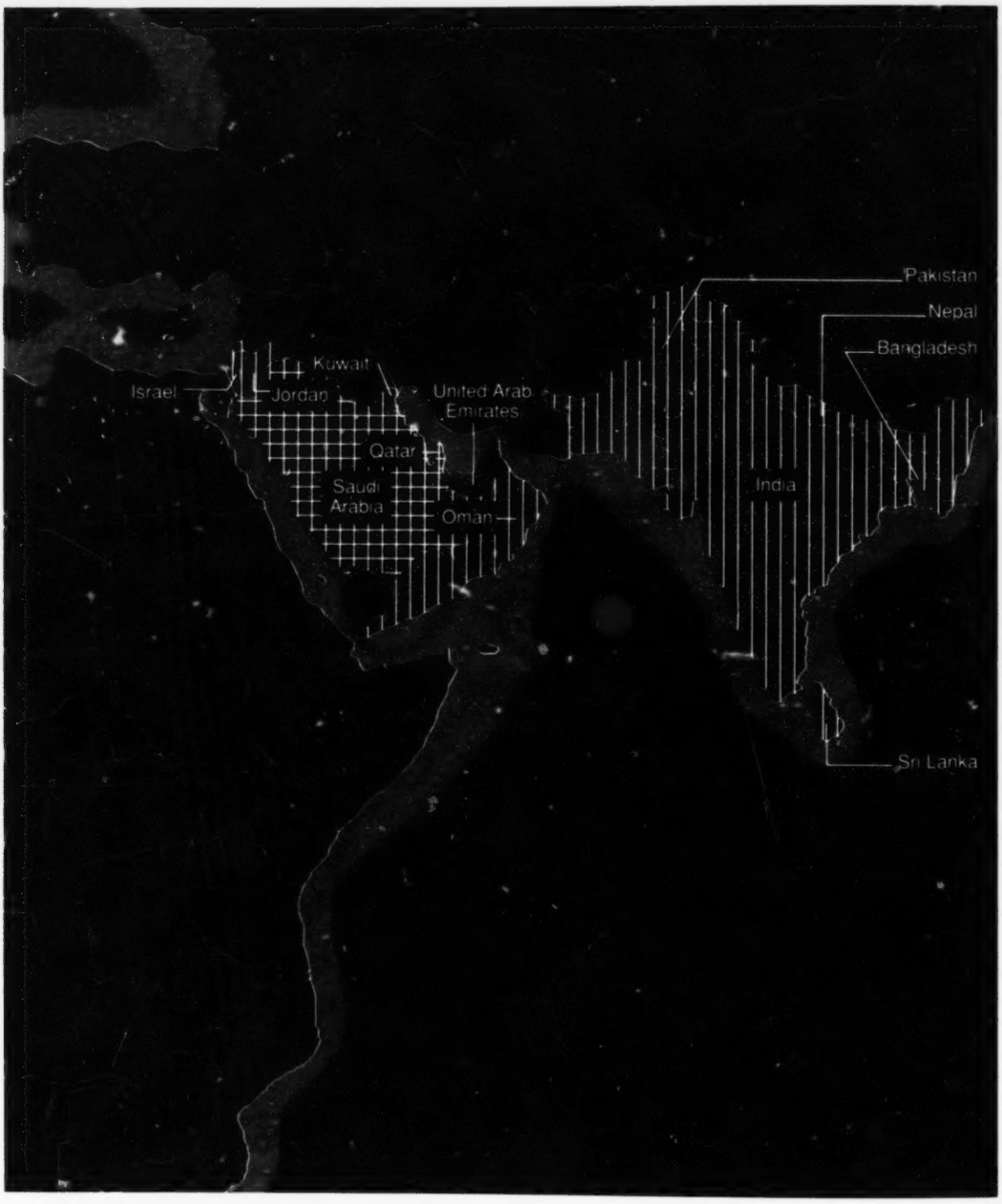
COUNTRY	YEAR	TITLE/DESCRIPTION	LOCATION
Austria	1987	Executive Observation Program	Washington DC
	1988	Executive Observation Program	Washington DC
	1988	Export Control Seminar (EXODUS)	Austria
Belgium	1986	Carrier Initiative	Belgium
	1988	Asset Forfeiture Assistance Program	Belgium
Cyprus	1982	Mid-Management Seminar	Washington DC
	1983	Executive Observation Program	Washington DC
	1984	Mid-Management Seminar	Washington DC
	1985	Overseas Enforcement Training	Cyprus
	1986	Anti-Terrorism Assistance Program	USA
	1987	Mid-Management Seminar	Washington DC
	1987	Executive Observation Program	Washington DC
	1987	Anti-Terrorism Assistance Program	USA
	1988	Overseas Enforcement Training	Cyprus
	1988	Anti-Terrorism Assistance Program	USA
Denmark	1985	Anti-Terrorism Assistance Program	USA
	1985	Executive Observation Program	Washington DC
	1988	Anti-Terrorism Assistance Program	USA
Finland	1983	Executive Observation Program	Washington DC
	1988	Executive Observation Program	Washington DC
France	1983	Executive Observation Program	Washington DC
	1985	Executive Observation Program	Washington DC
	1986	Carrier Initiative	France
	1987	Executive Observation Program	Washington DC
	1988	Asset Forfeiture Assistance Program	France
	1988	Executive Observation Program	Washington DC
	1989	Executive Observation Program	Washington DC
Germany, Federal Republic of	1986	Executive Observation Program	Washington DC
	1986	Carrier Initiative	Federal Republic of Germany
	1987	Executive Observation Program	Washington DC
	1988	Executive Observation Program	Washington DC
Greece	1983	Overseas Enforcement Training	Greece
	1983	Train the Trainer Workshop	Washington DC
	1984	Mid-Management Seminar	Washington DC
	1985	Anti-Terrorism Assistance Program	USA
	1987	Executive Observation Program	Washington DC
	1987	Overseas Enforcement Training	Greece
	1987	Anti-Terrorism Assistance Program	USA
	1988	Mid-Management Seminar	Washington DC
	1988	Anti-Terrorism Assistance Program	USA
	1988	Sea Carrier Initiative Program	Greece
Hungary	1982	Overseas Enforcement Training	Hungary
	1984	Executive Observation Program	Washington DC
	1984	Mid-Management Seminar	Washington DC
	1984	Overseas Enforcement Training	Hungary
	1985	Executive Observation Program	Washington DC
	1986	Overseas Enforcement Training	Hungary
	1987	Overseas Enforcement Training	Hungary
	1988	Overseas Enforcement Training	Hungary

(EUR)

COUNTRY	YEAR	TITLE/DESCRIPTION	LOCATION
Iceland	1983	Executive Observation Program	Washington DC
	1988	Overseas Enforcement Training	Iceland
Ireland	1985	Overseas Enforcement Training	Ireland
Italy	1982	Train the Trainer Workshop	Washington DC
	1982	Mid-Management Seminar	Washington DC
	1982	Executive Observation Program	Washington DC
	1983	OPERATION COLUMBUS	Italy
	1983	Executive Observation Program	Washington DC
	1983	Train the Trainer Workshop	Washington DC
	1983	Mid-Management Seminar	Washington DC
	1984	Executive Observation Program	Washington DC
	1984	Anti-Terrorism Assistance Program	USA
	1984	Mid-Management Seminar	Washington DC
	1985	Executive Observation Program	Washington DC
	1986	Carrier Initiative	Italy
	1986	Executive Observation Program	Washington DC
	1986	Financial Investigations Seminar	Italy
	1987	Executive Observation Program	Washington DC
	1988	Executive Observation Program	Washington DC
Netherlands	1982	Executive Observation Program	Washington DC
	1985	Executive Observation Program	Washington DC
	1985	Anti-Terrorism Assistance Program	Washington DC
	1986	Overseas Enforcement Training	Netherlands
	1986	Executive Observation Program	Washington DC
	1986	Carrier Initiative	Netherlands
	1987	Executive Observation Program	Washington DC
	1988	Export Control Seminar (EXODUS)	Washington DC
	1988	Executive Observation Program	Washington DC
Norway	1983	Executive Observation Program	Washington DC
	1987	Anti-Terrorism Assistance Program	USA
	1988	Export Control Seminar (EXODUS)	Norway
Portugal	1984	Anti-Terrorism Assistance Program	USA
	1986	Overseas Enforcement Training	Portugal
	1987	Mid-Management Seminar	Washington DC
	1987	Anti-Terrorism Assistance Program	USA
	1988	Overseas Enforcement Training	Portugal
	1988	Export Control Seminar (EXODUS)	Portugal
Spain	1984	Executive Observation Program	Washington DC
	1985	Overseas Enforcement Training	Spain
	1987	Mid-Management Seminar	Washington DC
	1987	Executive Observation Program	Washington DC
	1988	Overseas Enforcement Training	Spain
	1988	Executive Observation Program	Washington DC
	1988	Anti-Terrorism Assistance Program	USA
Sweden	1984	Executive Observation Program	Washington DC
	1986	Executive Observation Program	Washington DC
	1987	Executive Observation Program	Washington DC

COUNTRY	YEAR	TITLE/DESCRIPTION	LOCATION
Turkey	1983	Overseas Enforcement Training	Turkey
	1983	Train the Trainer Workshop	Washington DC
	1984	Mid-Management Seminar	Washington DC
	1984	Anti-Terrorism Assistance Program	USA
	1985	Executive Observation Program	Washington DC
	1985	Anti-Terrorism Assistance Program	Turkey
	1986	Anti-Terrorism Assistance Program	USA
	1986	Survey: Advisory Assistance	Turkey
	1987	Contraband Enforcement Team Training	Turkey
	1987	Mid-Management Seminar	Washington DC
	1987	Anti-Terrorism Assistance Program	USA
	1988	Anti-Terrorism Assistance Program	USA/Turkey
United Kingdom	1982	Executive Observation Program	Washington DC
	1983	Executive Observation Program	Washington DC
	1984-89	OPERATION NIGHTINGALE	U.K./U.S.
	1985	Executive Observation Program	Washington DC
	1985	Anti-Terrorism Assistance Program	USA
	1986	Executive Observation Program	Washington DC
	1986	Carrier Initiative	United Kingdom
	1987	Executive Observation Program	Washington DC
	1988	Executive Observation Program	Washington DC
Yugoslavia	1982	Mid-Management Seminar	Washington DC
	1982	Overseas Enforcement Training	Yugoslavia
	1983	Executive Observation Program	Washington DC
	1984	Mid-Management Seminar	Washington DC
	1984	Overseas Enforcement Training	Yugoslavia
	1985	CET Pilot Program	Detroit, MI
	1986	Short-Term Training Project	Yugoslavia
	1987	Mid-Management Seminar	Washington DC
	1989	Overseas Enforcement Training	Yugoslavia

(NEA)



TRAINING
Formation
Formación

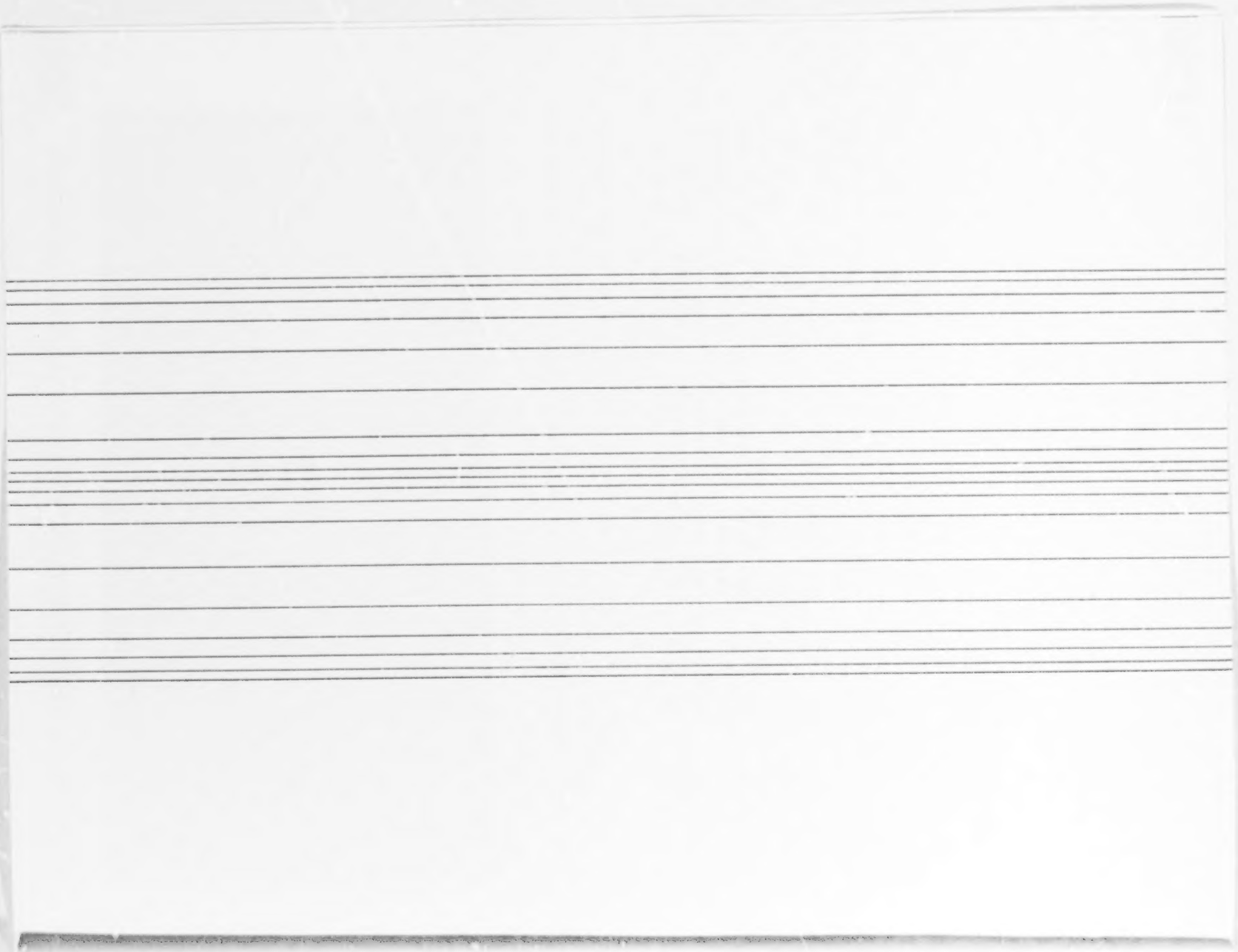
CARRIER INITIATIVES
Arrangements concernant les transporteurs aériens et maritimes
Iniciativas con respecto a las compañías de transporte marítimo y aéreo

SPECIAL OPERATIONS
Projets Spéciaux
Proyectos Especiales

COUNTRY	YEAR	TITLE/DESCRIPTION	LOCATION
Bangladesh	1983	Executive Observation Program	Washington DC
	1985	Train the Trainer Workshop	Washington DC
	1986	Computer Needs Assessment	Bangladesh
India	1983	Executive Observation Program	Washington DC
	1984	Executive Observation Program	Washington DC
	1986	Executive Observation Program	Washington DC
	1988	Executive Observation Program	Washington DC
Israel	1982	Executive Observation Program	Washington DC
	1983	Executive Observation Program	Washington DC
	1985	Anti-Terrorism Assistance Program	USA
	1987	Executive Observation Program	Washington DC
Jordan	1987	Anti-Terrorism Assistance Program	USA
	1987	Executive Observation Program	Washington DC
	1988	Anti-Terrorism Assistance Program	USA
Kuwait	1985	Executive Observation Program	Washington DC
	1987	Executive Observation Program	Washington DC
	1987	Anti-Terrorism Assistance Program	USA
Nepal	1987	Executive Observation Program	Washington DC
Oman	1988	Overseas Enforcement Training	Oman
Pakistan	1982	Executive Observation Program	Washington DC
	1982	Mid-Management Seminar	Washington DC
	1983	Executive Observation Program	Washington DC
	1983	Overseas Enforcement Training	Pakistan
	1983	Train the Trainer Workshop	Washington DC
	1984	Mid-Management Seminar	Washington DC
	1985	Anti-Terrorism Assistance Program	USA
	1985	Executive Observation Program	Washington DC
	1985	Overseas Enforcement Training	Pakistan
	1985	Train the Trainer Workshop	Washington DC
	1986	Overseas Enforcement Training	Pakistan
	1986	Pakistan National Shipping Corp. Training	Pakistan
	1987	Contraband Enforcement Team Training	Pakistan
	1987	Pakistan Airforce Aircraft Search Course	Pakistan
	1987	Anti-Terrorism Assistance Program	USA
	1987	Executive Observation Program	Washington DC
	1988	Contraband Enforcement Team Training	Pakistan
	1988	Anti-Terrorism Assistance Program	USA
	1988	Executive Observation Program	Washington DC
Qatar	1986	Overseas Enforcement Training	Qatar
	1987	Anti-Terrorism Assistance Program	USA
	1987-89	Advisory Program	Qatar
	1987-89	Customs Training Seminars	Qatar

(NEA)

COUNTRY	YEAR	TITLE/DESCRIPTION	LOCATION
Saudi Arabia	1982-89	Arkansas State University -Graduate Degree Program -Customs Operational Training -Computer Education Program -Advanced Computer Education	Jonesboro, AR
	1982-89	Canine Enforcement Training	Ft. Royal, VA
	1982-89	Intensive English Training	Saudi Arabia
	1982-89	Computer Training	Saudi Arabia
	1983	Use of Narcotic Detection Kits	Saudi Arabia
	1987-89	Canine Enforcement Training Center	Saudi Arabia
	1987	Inspection Technology Training	Marana, AZ
	1989	Security Training Program	Saudi Arabia
	1989	Information Analysis Training	Saudi Arabia
Sri Lanka	1984	Executive Observation Program	Washington DC
	1985	Executive Observation Program	Washington DC
	1985	Train the Trainer Workshop	Washington DC
	1986	Anti-Terrorism Assistance Program	USA



REGIONAL TRAINING AND COOPERATIVE ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS

▲ U.S. Customs also conducts Overseas Enforcement Programs at regional sites for customs officers of nearby countries with similar drug interdiction problems.

▲

CARIBBEAN REGIONAL PROGRAM

MIAMI, FLORIDA 1982

The Bahamas
Barbados
Haiti
Jamaica
Netherlands Antilles
Panama

▲

CARIBBEAN REGIONAL PROGRAM

PORT-OF-SPAIN, TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO 1984

Grenada
Guyana
Jamaica
Netherlands Antilles
St. Lucia
Trinidad and Tobago

▲

ASIA REGIONAL PROGRAM

BANGKOK, THAILAND 1986

Brunei
India
Indonesia
Kenya
Korea
Macau
Malaysia
Mauritius
Nepal
Philippines
Sri Lanka
Tanzania
Thailand

▲

CARIBBEAN REGIONAL PROGRAM

SAN JUAN, PUERTO RICO 1986

Anguilla
Barbados
Belize
Costa Rica
Dominican Republic
Guatemala
Haiti
Honduras
Jamaica
Netherlands Antilles
Peru
Trinidad and Tobago
Uruguay

▲

CARIBBEAN REGIONAL PROGRAM

BRIDGETOWN, BARBADOS 1987

Aruba
Anguilla
Antigua
Barbados
British Virgin Islands
Dominica
Guyana
Grenada
Montserrat
St. Kitts
St. Lucia
St. Vincent
Trinidad and Tobago
Turks and Caicos

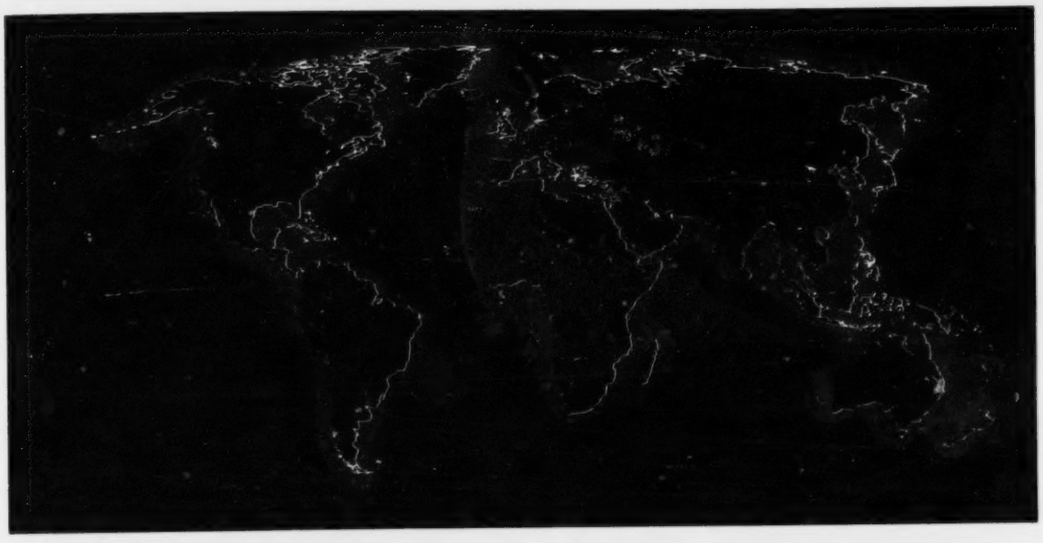
▲

CARIBBEAN REGIONAL PROGRAM

LIMA, PERU 1988

Colombia
Peru

REGIONAL TRAINING AND COOPERATIVE ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS



▲ U.S. Customs also conducts Overseas Enforcement Programs at regional sites for customs officers of nearby countries with similar drug interdiction problems.

▲

SOUTH AMERICAN SOUTHERN CONE REGIONAL PROGRAM

MONTEVIDEO, URUGUAY 1987

Argentina
Bolivia
Brazil
Chile
Uruguay

▲

WEST AFRICA REGIONAL PROGRAM

DAKAR, SENEGAL 1987

Benin
Cameroon
Gambia
Guinea
Guinea-Bissau
Côte d'Ivoire
Liberia
Mali

▲

INDIAN OCEAN REGIONAL PROGRAM

PORT LOUIS, MAURITIUS 1987

Kenya
Madagascar
Seychelles
Sri Lanka
Tanzania
Mauritius

▲

CENTRAL AMERICAN REGIONAL PROGRAM

GUATEMALA CITY, GUATEMALA 1988

Costa Rica
Guatemala
Honduras

▲

ASIA/AFRICA REGIONAL PROGRAM

BOMBAY, INDIA 1988

India
Pakistan
Nigeria
Kenya
Nepal
Bangladesh
Sri Lanka
Maldives
People's Republic of China

▲

REGIONAL TRAIN-THE-TRAINER WORKSHOP

PORT-OF-SPAIN, TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO 1989

Trinidad and Tobago
Guyana
St. Lucia
Cayman Islands

AD HOC COOPERATIVE PROJECTS

International organizations, other U.S. agencies, and foreign governments often request the U.S. Customs Service to participate in training programs and personnel exchanges. The U.S. Customs Service appreciates the opportunity to benefit from such projects.

▲ Provided Instructor Upon Request

UNDND Training Courses
1983—The Bahamas
1984—India, Côte d'Ivoire
1985—Botswana, India
1986—India

Airport Interdiction
1983—Cayman Islands

Colombo Plan Training Program
1983—Malaysia
1985—Malaysia

ASEAN-Sponsored GATT Value Training
1983—Philippines

CCC/INTERPOL-Sponsored Detector Dog Seminar
1983—Italy

Spanish Customs Anti-Narcotic Training Course
1984—Spain

DEA Narcotics Training Programs
1985—Brazil
1985—Malta
1986—UAE
1986—Uruguay
1987—India

CCC-Sponsored GATT Value Training
1986—Malaysia (Instructor for commercial fraud topics)
1986—Belgium (Instructor for commercial fraud topics)

Government of France Police Academy
1987—France
1988—France

Government of Philippines Department of Trade and Industry
1988—Philippines

Royal Hong Kong Police Financial Investigation Training Program
1988—Hong Kong

Government of France Department of Customs
1988—France

Trade Mission to Central America Sponsored by Port of New Orleans and Trade Community
1988—Honduras
1988—Costa Rica
1988—El Salvador
1988—Guatemala

South American Regional Narcotics Training
1988—Brazil

▲ Personnel Exchanges

1983/1984—US/Italy Customs Officer Exchange
1986—US/CCC Customs Manager Exchange
1986—US/Canada Customs Officer Exchange
1988—US/Canada Customs Officer Exchange

▲ U.S. Customs—Advisor to OAS

1985/1989—Washington, DC

BICENTENNIAL ANNIVERSARY OF THE U.S. CUSTOMS SERVICE

July 31, 1989 marks the two hundredth birthday of the U.S. Customs Service.

When the U.S. Congress assembled for the first time in New York City, the most urgent problem facing the lawmakers was that of acquiring the revenue to operate the Government of the new Republic. The lawmakers drew upon existing state laws which allowed for the collection of tariffs to facilitate the establishment of a national organization charged with collection of duties. In fact, it was the tariff provisions of the New York State laws which specifically provided the administrative basis for the content of the Fifth Act of the First United States Congress, dated July 31, 1789. This Act, signed by Vice President John Adams, established the organization of what is known today as the United States Customs Service.

As the principal U.S. border enforcement agency, the mission of the U.S. Customs Service has remained essentially the same over the years. Customs also performs a variety of functions governing international traffic and trade for other U.S. Agencies. The primary mission of U.S. Customs is:

- to assess and collect revenues in the form of duties, taxes and fees on imported merchandise;
- to regulate the movement of persons, carriers and merchandise between the United States and other nations;
- to prevent the smuggling of narcotics and other contraband;
- to enforce certain provisions of the export control laws of the United States.

The U.S. Customs Service proudly carries the title "Protectors of Independence." U.S. Customs was there from the beginning. It was Customs which enabled all other departments to function, Customs which brought in the much needed revenue, paid the salaries of the military and civil lists, and dissolved the national debt. (U.S. Customs remained the chief source of revenue for the next one hundred twenty four years, until the initiation of the federal income tax in 1913.)

Customs districts, ports of entry, and the machinery for appointing customs officers and prescribing their duties were established July 31, 1789. President Washington then nominated fifty-nine collectors of customs and more than forty other officers to staff the new Customs Service.

Because of its prestigious beginnings, the U.S. Customs Service has always felt great pride in its inception and mission, and strives to continue its history of outstanding service.

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY
UNITED STATES CUSTOMS SERVICE